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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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St. Sulpice Road at the base of Montreal's Mount Royal, on what was formerly part of "Priests' Farm", was chosen as the subject of this late afternoon study by Raymond Caron. Story and more pictures on p.2.

THE FRONT PAGE

1947 Looks Promising

THE outlook for the year which has just opened appears to us to be, for Canada at least, one of continued and reasonably profitable activity. There are two clouds in the sky, of which one may not materialize and the other may pass over in such a way that its shadow does not touch this country. The first is the possibility of a repetition of the tie-ups in Canadian production which were caused during the past year by widespread and prolonged strikes. The second is the curtailment of world markets due to the persisting paralysis of the economic life of the conquered countries.

Germany and Austria must be kept alive, and they are not defraying by their own efforts the cost of keeping them alive, which is consequently being borne by other countries. The whole of Europe is gravely short of such essential supplies for productive activity as coal, and even the foodstuff supply is so inadequate as to impair the vigor of those workers who have employment. The cause of this condition is the failure to establish durable political institutions over a large part of the continent, together with inconceivably bad planning or total lack of planning by the temporary political authorities which are at present administering it.

The popular idea that the evil results of this condition can be confined to the nations in which it now exists is entirely wrong. A severe economic disease can never be completely isolated, and even countries as remote as Canada will ultimately feel some of the results of the collapse of the Ruhr and other essential parts of the European economy. The export trade of Canada is however so largely concentrated on the most necessary articles of consumption that our share of these results should be comparatively small.

The extraordinary delusion now current in the ranks of Canadian organized labor, that the cost of labor can be pushed up indefinitely without any effect on the price of the product, is a possible source of very grave danger to the economy. The power of organized labor is now so great that unless it is exercised with wisdom it can easily bring about national disaster; and it happens that the bringing about of national disaster is one of the prime objectives of an element, the Communist element, which is far from uninfluential in some of the great unions. However there is a great reserve of common sense in the rank and file of Canadian wage-earners, and there are signs that they are getting tired of being pushed into long and bitterly contested strikes by ambitious leaders.

A good deal depends on the continued confidence of the Canadian people in the ability of their government and themselves to so manage their economic life as to avoid the extremes of boom and depression which characterized the years before the late war. For that reason we cannot but deplore the publication of sensational articles suggesting the possibility and indeed lively probability of an economic "crash." Not even the best managed fiscal system will maintain the national economy in a state of equilibrium if the public is worked into hysteria by predictions of disaster, and a normal and entirely healthy process of "readjustment" can easily be converted into a panic by such means.

Envoy to India

IT IS high time that Canada was represented in India by a High Commissioner in the same way as she is in the countries of the Commonwealth which have already been formally instituted as Dominions. No harm, and a great deal of good, would be done if the appointment preceded the actual assumption of Dominion status by India. The majority of Canadians, we suspect, do not yet realize the profound importance to the future of Canada of the kind of relationships which we now establish with the great Oriental nations.

Discussion is already going on as to the name of the person to be appointed to this great and dignified position. The Montreal *Star* suggests that of Mr. John D. Kearney, at one time our High Commissioner to Eire, and now Minister to Norway and Denmark. We have no criticism to make of the suggestion, unless it is that Mr. Kearney is doing an excellent and effective job where he is and would have to be replaced. There is a very eminent Canadian in the person of the Right Hon. Vincent Massey, who is not at present engaged in the service of his country and whom that country cannot afford to leave unused. Mr. Massey's rank as an Imperial Privy Councillor and his great experience both as Ambassador and in the most important of the High Commissionerships could not fail to make a great impression on the Indian people, and to give them a realizing sense of the high value which Canada attaches to their friendship. It is vitally important, in view of the great significance attached to rank and pageantry in India, that the Canadian establishment there should be on an adequate scale and should be headed by a personage of note.

If Mr. Massey is not available—and he is entitled to a period of rest after his long and arduous labors in Great Britain,—the suggestion of Mr. Kearney may be a very suitable one.

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Subsidy for Strikes

THE Ontario C.C.F. has decided to demand unemployment insurance payments for workers who are out on strike, starting from the first day of unemployment. The Ontario branch of the party seems to have passed entirely into the control of the trade unions, and a fairly extreme wing of them at that. What the Saskatchewan C.C.F., which consists mainly of farmers who are quite capable of going on strike but could never hope to get

(Continued on Page Five)

For Mutual Understanding, a Mutual Hobby!

"Lazy Stream" flowing through the village of St. Jovite near Mont Tremblant. Mrs. Caron has used the bromoil process, favored by photographers early in the century but not often seen now.

RAYMOND Caron, practising Montreal lawyer, and his wife, Blossom, believe that husbands and wives should have the same hobbies, since it not only makes for sympathy but also for understanding—should the hobby be photography, as in this case—about long hours spent in the dark room. And it saves money, for both can use the same gadgets!

Commenting on salons in general, Mr. Caron says: "One can no more expect every picture in a salon to be a masterpiece than one can expect to find nothing but ageless masterpieces in an exhibition of paintings. Certain individual criticisms and the abuses that arise from time to time are justified, but in my opinion, the general criticisms, cruel attacks and bitter laments are for the most part to be taken in stride. Some may amuse, and are probably for that purpose; some are ridiculous. Some are a simple matter of opinion or of taste, and many of the sincere criticisms of a general nature are simply reaching for the moon; they remind me of the older generation's permanent complaint about the wildness of current youth."

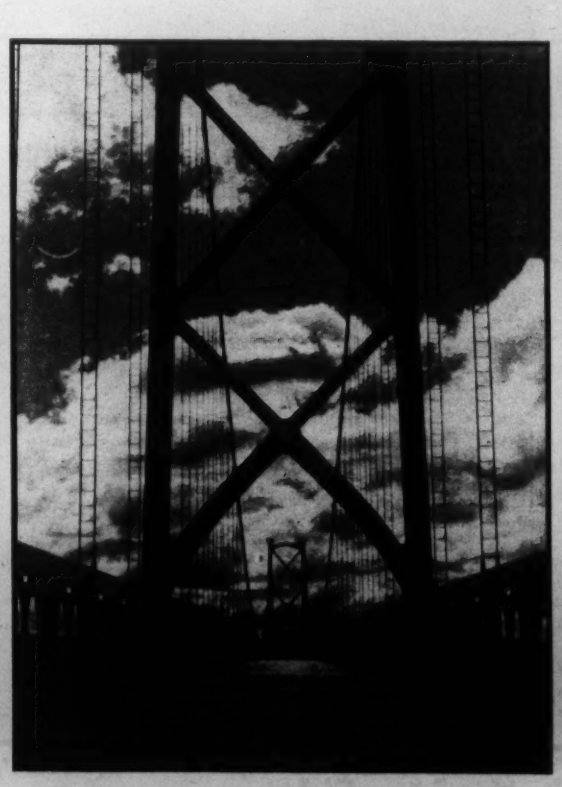
MASTERPIECES or not, the photographs exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. Caron have been very well received since they began in 1940 with one acceptance from the London, Ont., Salon of Photography. Once smitten with the hobby, they decided to branch out and tackle not only Canadian salons but some in the United States, and many of their pictures have received as many as 40 acceptances.

Mrs. Caron specializes in child studies. The four young Carons, who range in age from 6 to 11, form a never-ending inspiration.

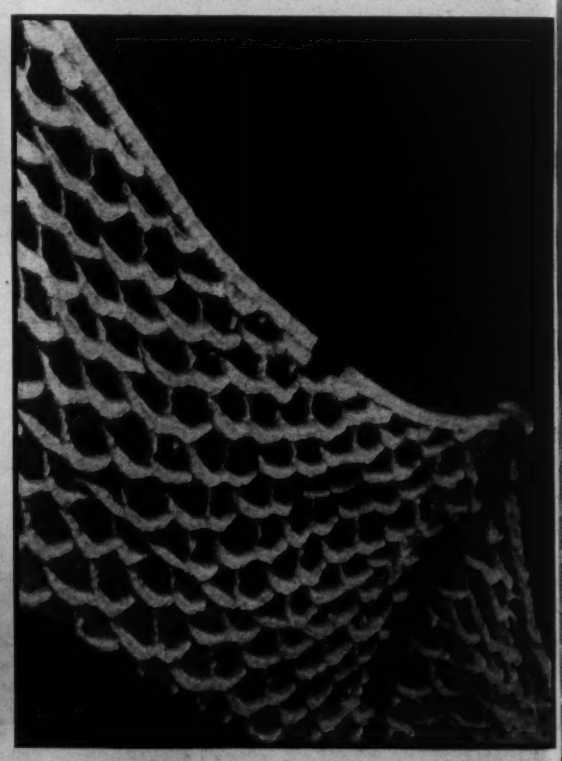
Dynamic study of a magnificently muscled West Indian medical student at McGill, Milton McDowell, intercollegiate weight-lifting champion.

"... And Make My Brother a Good Boy", expressive study of two Caron boys.

Symbolic of Europe in the dark days of German oppression, "Europe 1942" by Raymond Caron has won recognition at exhibitions both here and in England.



"Isle of Orleans Bridge", dramatic contrast of vertical lines against nebulous clouds.



This ice formation on chicken wire follows an unusual formation of embroidered scallops.

A Manhattan Round-Up

Going to Gotham? Then Here's Where to Eat and a List of Theatrical Top-Notchers

By NAT BENSON

COMES the festive Holiday Season, and the raucous din of the Visiting Firemen (plus their eager cohorts, the Shopping Firewomen) is heard throughout Manhattan. Descending on the clamorous island made famous by Peter Stuyvesant, Al Smith and Jimmy Walker, the hell-bent Outa-Towners are always welcome, even though they do make a lyric noise much more audible than even the renowned "Verse of the Toitle". It is believed by more than one shrewd presider over the more luxurious of Gotham's clambakes that, quoting a lusty ballad called "No Cheers for A Visiting Fireman",:

"When the genuine New Yorkers
Scuttle home to Scarsdale's woods,
It's these out-of-town Uncorkers
Who still move the Big Town's goods. . . ."

So, if you're Manhattan-bound for the tireless Holiday whoop-de-doo, you'll want to know where to go, where to eat, and what the best shows are. But before you begin, Tip No. 1 is: Make triply sure of your hotel or residential accommodation in these over-jammed regions before you arrive. Make absolutely sure, for never before has hotel space been at such a terrific premium. The other morning we met the president of one of Detroit's largest manufactories in the lobby of a huge midtown hotel. Even wiring ahead hadn't been able to get this nabob the humble shelter of a single room until some late sleeper vacated. So, it's a "MUST" that, unless you know Joe and Joe is a hotel manager, or you know Joe's brother who won't let you down and never has, think twice, because I've heard it rumored that all the best benches in Grand Central's well-heated lower level have been reserved for sleeping until the end of February at least.

Be Ahead of the Crowd

Once comfortably ensconsed in your Mermaid Tavern, pick out a dozen good restaurants and stick to your pickings; go to your selected one a little ahead of the crowd, say at 12 noon or, if you can dine early, at 5:45 p.m. Then you won't think you're lining up outside of Ebbets Field for World Series tickets. Most Ontarians who dwell far inland seem to like all sea food spots, so we'd suggest as absolute tops in their own field of piscatorial delicacies (1) the famous Gloucester House on 51st St. near 6th Ave. (or the Ave. of the Ams, as Fiorello called it); (2) Davy Jones Locker at 1290 6th Ave. just above 51st, or (3) "The Fishery" on 46th St. west of 5th Avenue, or (4) for after-theatre sea food revelry, "McGinnis" at 48th and Broadway. For a more hurried sea-food dinner with as fine a lobster stew as you can imagine, try the time-honored, but now none-too-ritzy Oyster Bar in Grand Central on the lower level.

The other evening we had a swordfish steak that tasted just like a planked steak without the steak. The once-notable Oyster Bar is suffering from a common and sometimes fatal Manhattan complaint: too much business, which often changes a swell place into just one more fodderteria. So much for sea food—now if you like smorgasbord at its best, you can't do better than the Three Crowns at 12 East 54th St., or the Kungsholm at 142 East 55th. Both are tops; we suggest the former for leisurely luncheon and the latter for dinner, but, of course, not on the same day. If you like Chinese dishes par excellence, try the Canton Village on 49th near Broadway for lunch, and either one of the notable Freeman Chum Restaurants at 151 West 48th St., or 142 East 53rd.

Among the French restaurants we put first for epicures of average means, try the quaint back room of the genuinely Parisian "Cheval Pié" at 145 East 45th, or the more luxurious Pierre's at 52 E 53rd (crowded, but a Mecca for those who know their pate de foie gras), or the pleasant and most comfortable "Encore" at 9 E. 48th St. For luncheon we'd also recommend the "Divan Parisien" at 17 E 45th; Maurice Raviol's at 3 East 48th; the Champs Elysées at 25 E 40th is perfect for dinner. Of course, if your are in a "hang-the-cost" sybaritic mood for French cuisine, don't let anyone dissuade you from the splendid Chateaubriand at 148 E 56, the super-ultra Chambord at 803 3rd Avenue, or the "hors-du-monde" Voisin's, la vraie crême de la charlotte russe, at 375 Park Ave.

Places around Park and Grand Central that are wholly satisfying, with excellent food at moderate prices are the Russell at Park and 37th, the Tuscany, (where the Dry Manhattans are on ne peut plus) at 120 E 39th, the lush new Town House at 108 E 38th, or the venerably distinguished Murray Hill Hotel at 41st and Park, which is soon to join Toronto's immemorial "Queen's" in limbo.

Viennese Atmosphere

If you go for atmosphere for Viennese with marvellous dark beer in chilled steins and fine meat dishes, try the Old Seidelberg on 3rd Ave. near 40th, or the exotic and not too exorbitant "Golden Horn" on 51st near 6th; the Horn has bizarre and incredible dishes right out of the Arabian Nights (ask for that fabulous dessert called "The Sultan's Delight"—Kubla Khan would have liked it); or try the Café Mayan in the RCA Building; or Keen's Chop House noted for its rare Gargantuan steaks and clay pipe décor at 72 West 36th.

If you have really yearned for a snatch of "Cavalleria Rusticana" done with a genuine dash of impromptu bravura, plus all Italian or American cooking of solid meat dishes, sample Asti's at 79 West 12th. Or if your taste runs to celebrities (mostly non-edible), and fine food, go to Toots Shor's on 51st near 6th Ave. We once saw Jerry Colonna there giving an unmistakable imitation of Jerry Colonna eating with much gusto and a few side dishes to boot.

If you like the solid substantial rib-fortifying type of meatables, we suggest Roth's or Lindy's on Broadway near 48th or the Boar's Head or Janssen's on Lexington just above Grand Central and on the same side. For a really soul-satisfying day of tucking-it-away, we'd suggest breakfeast at the Terrace Room of Stouffer's at 100 East 42nd just across the street from Grand Central's front door, a memorable sea food luncheon of lobster bisque and Bay scallops at the Gloucester House (51st near 6th), and dinner at Scribe's, 209 East 45th St., still and always one of our favorite eating-places.

What It Costs

At most spots, drinks and cocktails average 60c, luncheon $1.75, and dinner $2.75, the latter varying a dollar each way depending on your capacity for courses and your choosiness. And, as a final word of testimony, we have eaten at all of these places, and never at the expense of the management so we can recommend them impartially. In addition to these many excellent restaurants, there are naturally many quite unpardonable fodderterias, some of them quite swish in décor and clientele, but still not worth even a faint regurgitation of their undistinguished names.

Now for the Shows—if you like big bouncing musical extravaganzas, you'll revel in Broadway's No. 1 current hit, "Annie, Get Your Gun" with lusty gusty Ethel Merman. Ethel does what she does better than anyone extant ever did it—and if you go for Ethel's stuff, don't let us drag you off to "Swan Lake" or anything at all diaphanous. Next, there's the perennial Theatre Guild 'institution', "Oklahoma" now well past its 1600th performance at the St. James, 44th St. west of B'way. Two million people have seen it to date, and the Guild is counting on running it through 1948. Runner-up is the other great Guild musical "Carousel" now over its 700th performance. Both unsurpassed hits are Rodgers-Hammerstein book music, both Mamoulian-directed, Agnes De Mille terpsichorated (boy, page August Bridle!) and Langner and Helburn supervised.

A Splendid Revival

The splendid revival of the grand old "Showboat", which even the astringent *News* critic, John Chapman called Immortal—Grand—Magnificent', is claimed by many qualified judges to excel even the original production save for the late Helen Morgan's legendary lyric lamentations; "Showboat" concludes its amazing run on Jan. 4.

There's a sprightly new musical called "Park Avenue" with lots of lovely girlettes and humor by Nunnally Johnson and George Kaufman. Pleasantly enjoyable new comedies are Ruth Gordon's nostalgic "Years Ago", Noel Coward's "Present Laughter" with Clifton Webb; your old favorite Helen Hayes in Anita Loos' new opus "Happy Birthday" where Helen turns in a terrific performance as a mousey librarian on a spree; and Gorge Kelly's new conversation piece about marriage, given its single but sure appeal by that princess of light comediennes, Ina Claire. In classes by themselves, are the luxuriously perfect revival, by a flawless cast that is 80% English, of Oscar Wilde's "Lady Windermere's Fan" (certainly something not to be missed) and the dazzling, ("luminous" the critics term her) Ingrid Bergman in Maxwell Anderson's uneven but often powerful "Joan of Lorraine".

Fine Theatre

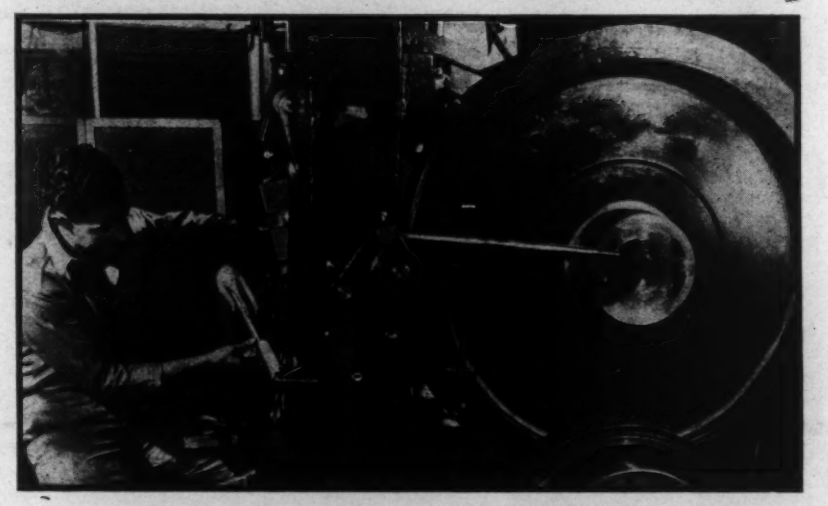
Another wholly prepossessing comedy, by no means new, is the American Repertory Theatre's superb revival of Barrie's ever-young "What Every Woman Knows", and their rollickingly enjoyable new production of Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion". The latter plays are fine theatre with those eminently skilled players, Eva Le Gallienne, Ernest Truax, Victor Jory, Walter Hampden and Philip Bourneuf. The A.R.T. is to be complimented highly on their two serious and moving plays, the colorful pageant of "Henry VIII" and the moving and sombre revival of Ibsen's "John Gabriel Borkman", wherein Miss Le Gallienne, Margaret Webster, Victor Jory and Ernst Truax acquit themselves wonderfully.

Two other plays that you will probably like if you prefer tensely serious drama are proving popular: Lillian Hellman's "Another Part of the Forest" (a sort of preface to her great earlier hit, "The Little Foxes") and Jean Paul Sartre's diabolic "No Exit." Don't overlook those topnotch, long-proven comedy favorites, Frank Fay's "Harvey", the Pulitzer Prize Winner, "State of the Union" and, of course, "Life with Father", which defies analysis and has packed 'em in for seven years. And last but by no means least, there's Eugene O'Neill's tough and mighty drama "The Iceman Cometh" —if you like your O'Neill (and we do!), you'll revel in it. If not, go to see José Ferrer's fine, stylized portrait of "Cyrano de Bergerac".

So there are the best places to eat and the best shows to see! And frankly outside of its grand shows and eateries, New York Hasn't Got A Thing Toronto Hasn't, except ten million hurried characters battling their way upward sideways, downward and around and about. . . By the way, they're still quoting the late Damon Runyon's epic epigram "In all life, the odds are 9 to 5 against."

2,000 Victory Service Medals Now Being Made Daily

At the Royal Mint in Ottawa, millions of Victory Medals are being made for veterans of World War II. While skilled operations are done by Mint craftsmen, ninety veterans are also engaged on the job. Above, a skilled worker makes a die by hand from drawing at left. Below, medals . . .



. . . receive first blow, after being punched from metal, under 250-ton pressure, as shown in these unusual pictures made by Malak, Ottawa.

Here medals are carefully locked in chromium-surfaced die and are struck second 250-ton blow. Last process (below) is the assembly of clasps and ribbons and careful inspection under magnifying glass for flaws.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Taxpayers Get Maximum Services When a Municipality Borrows

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THIS time of year we hear from people who are under the impression that in municipal borrowing for public works interest adds tremendously to the ultimate cost. That is not the case.

No matter what we buy we are spending money which if put into 3½ per cent bonds at compound interest would double itself in 20 years. But paying for public works debentures in 20 years is different. Annual payments of combined interest and principal are equal and total interest at 3½ per cent amounts to only 43½ per cent of principal. With payments spread over 30 years it is 68½ per cent. Service charge (interest) averages only 2¼ per cent a year, and yet some officials would have us pay as we go or do without. How much better to pay as you use thus spreading the cost equitably over the users and making more conveniences possible on the same tax rate. Further, a property owner who pays cash, say $100, for sewers on a new street will, if he sells his home the following year, get no thanks for the $93 which he'd be in pocket if the cost had been spread over 20 years.

A "first" postwar project should be the modernization of schools to provide health facilities equal to factories, offices, stores and homes. Additional hospitals as well as recreational facilities for leisure time are needed. Should not even modest expenditures on capital equipment be spread over a period of years in order to obtain maximum services for the taxpayer?

Public works financing should not be confused with some public utilities that are inclined to build up reserves which results in the users paying for their system two or more times—as debentures, interest and, again, by setting aside funds out of profits (depreciation) during the lifetime of the equipment to provide new equipment for the next generation of users.

Hanover, Ont. JOHN W. GILBERT

SATURDAY NIGHT

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I.O.D.E. Prizes

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WE ARE very interested in your announcement that the I.O.D.E. offers a not inconsiderable cash prize to the winners of the Governor-General's awards, collectively or to one only being as yet undecided. Why to these? They have achieved fame; they have presumably achieved financial gain. Why not to some struggling author who has yet to achieve the aim of publication in book form?

Any poet in Canada who has tried to get his poetry published knows what a heartbreaking matter it is. The publishing houses, he feels, scorn him and his temerity in offering a first manuscript. At politest their lists are complete for this season! People who have had books published by various houses and in a variety of methods tell us their woes; for example, a manuscript "on ice" for about seven years. To print a book privately means that established reviewers slight it or ignore it. It gets no advertising except that bought by the author. It reaches no booksellers except by the author's personal endeavors. And all too often it is an inferior piece of book-making.

So, dear Canadian Daughters of the Empire, why not arrange with one of the known publishing-houses of Canada to finance them to the extent of your $500 in the printing of a manuscript of verse by—well, we suggest Canadian ex-service men and women or their immediate dependents who have had no book previously published.

JANE ARBUCKLE
Vancouver, B.C. WALTER ARBUCKLE

Below Sea-Level

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WHAT is the matter with your "Dear Mr. Editor" correspondents? Where does M. A. Lyons (S.N., Dec. 28) get the idea that the bed of a river cannot be below sea-level? The Shorter Oxford defines "bed" in this use as "the bottom of a lake or sea, or of a watercourse". Who says that the bottom of the St. Lawrence River for many hundred miles above its mouth cannot be below the top of the Atlantic Ocean?

And where does Arthur Stringer get the idea that Maniwaki is "erroneous" for Maniwak? It is given as Maniwaki in the Canadian Almanac and the Canadian Encyclopedia, and I never heard of it called Maniwak in my life. (It is given in the Britannica as Maniwaki, and the Britannica never heard of Maniwak either!)

Why do you let people get away with these foolish things in print? Somebody might believe them.

Saskatoon, Sask. F. X. PHILP

Broadcast English

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MAY I contribute a quotation to the discussion on broadcast English? It is taken from a review of Doughty's "Arabia Deserta" by Norman Douglas, author of "South Wind," and published in the London *Mercury*, May, 1921.

Here is the quotation: "Must language, a child of necessity, be clipped and groomed like a box hedge? Must a living organism be at the mercy of a pack of dismal gentlemen in frock coats? Why not let it grow freely under the sun and stars, to thrive or suffer with the rest of them, throwing out buds and blossoms, bending to the winds, and discarding outworn members with painless ease?"

Guelph, Ont. Mrs. D. B. SHUTT

Strikes and Strike Votes

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. COTTERILL, in SATURDAY NIGHT (Dec. 14), attributes to me a number of statements which a careful reading of my letter of Nov. 23 will show I did not make—and then proceeds to criticize them.

I did not say that if a majority of the employees voted in favor of striking the remainder should be free to work; I did not even deal with this situation. My words were "If, *in spite of* a majority opinion, a strike were declared, men who preferred to work should be protected." The point I wished to make was that, in the absence of a majority vote of all employees in the bargaining unit (not just the union members), non-striking workers should receive full protection if they wished to continue to work.

Nor did I say anything regarding the number of men who worked during the strike at the Steel Co. I simply pointed out that in a situation where the union membership comprised only a small majority of the employees I used the Steel Co. as an example since the election to choose a bargaining agency had shown only 55 per cent in favor of the union. It was quite possible for a majority within the union to constitute only a minority of the total bargaining group.

How many members of this group actually remained in the plant is a matter of dispute, which is certainly an excellent argument for a government-supervised strike ballot which would provide the public with data which could not be open to serious question. Mr. Cotterill makes much of the fact that fewer than 1,000 remained at work in spite of inducements. But this represents 50 per cent of the non-union members. Surely Mr. Cotterill would not suggest that any of the union members, whether they approved of the strike or not, would cross picket lines for the sake of extra money! Certainly the mass picketing employed and the complete lack of free passage into and out of the plant must have successfully "persuaded" many workers opposed to the strike to remain away from their jobs. So, do we have any guarantee that a majority of the members of the bargaining unit approved of the strike?

I am prepared to agree with the writer's contention that a strike vote should be binding on all employees. But it must be a vote of *all* members of the bargaining group and should be government supervised—not one controlled by either labor or management, both of whom might wish to see a specific answer. And, if we are to bind all the employees as Mr. Cotterill suggests, surely a provision should be included to provide for the taking of a properly supervised secret ballot on any proposal which the union, management, or government might wish to submit to the employees. This does not interfere with the union executive's privilege of advising against the offer.

EDWARD D. MAHER
Shawinigan Falls, Que.

Primary Producers

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR editorial reference to a Canadian disinclination for hard labor would bear elaboration. It is the primary industries, of course, which have required the great body of this type of labor, those export industries required to face world competition in trade. The Maritime Provinces and our Middle West, depending mainly or entirely on this trade, have for years suffered from the economic policies of government — political dissatisfaction, as well as stagnation, following naturally.

Primary producers have been the goat for the rest of the country, quite naturally get tired of the role and keep leaving the job as opportunity offers. Our relatively stationary population in a country such as Canada points clearly enough to our economic mistakes. After all, why work if it is possible to get into one of our cartels — professional, distributive or manufacturing — where some protection from the original curse of Cain is offered?

The real trouble in Canada is that the old Family Compact, instead of passing from this world in 1837, has revived, extended and flourished to a point where the remaining primary producers cannot carry the load of taxes and impositions of various kinds. London cannot be blamed this time.

Wainfleet, Ont. C. C. WILLSON

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

IT IS now known that British representatives have been working for some time in Spain with the object of promoting a fully representative government on a democratic basis. Franco, however, continues to be opposed to the idea unanimously.

•

A newspaper in British Columbia has again published its annual boast about picking roses on Christmas day. However, a Quebec reader informs us that he picked roses in his garden as far back as six months ago.

•

The rise in the cost of automobile insurance is having a depressing effect on pedestrians who fear that the average motorist will insist upon getting his money's worth.

•

A medical magazine naively suggests that even doctors have been known to write poetry. It would be an interesting experiment to borrow an original script and take it to the prescription department of a drug store just to see what one would get served up in a bottle.

•

At Last!

A girl in Ontario claims to be the only female plumber in Canada. From an interview in the press, we also gather that she is the only plumber in Canada who makes a note of the name and address of anyone ringing up for urgent service.

•

Advertisement in an Ohio paper:
"For sale, white spitz puppies.
Call at Hot Dog Stand, Hampden, Ohio."
Never!

In reply to an inquiry about what new resolutions are being made for 1947 by Canadian Members of Parliament, a correspondent suggests that, in many instances, it should be sufficient to polish up some of the old ones.

•

The idea of a gigantic statue of Winston Churchill erected on the English coast, with a cigar in his upraised hand serving as a 120-foot-high beacon, has at least the merit of indicating the nearest point to earth that most cigars encountered these days should be permitted to approach.

•

While on the subject of cigars, we note a letter in a religious journal which expresses the hope that no cigar smokers will be allowed to enter heaven. The correspondent seems to be one of those persons who make a point of adding fuel to fire.

•

Going Places

From an article in a travel magazine:

"Soon it will be quite the thing for persons of average means to encircle the globe on their annual 14-day vacation."

We might even be able to afford the luxury during the coming year with the globe given to us by the family this Christmas.

•

Ice hockey in Britain is becoming quite popular, but as the referee's decision must be accepted without dispute, it is evident that our Old Country friends have not yet fully entered into the spirit of the game.

•

During a discussion on mercomorphic functions and negative euler characteristics in a conference of leading mathematicians at Princeton University, Dr. Albert Einstein, father of relativity, was seen to shrug his shoulders and take an aspirin. After glancing over the details of the meeting, we feel bound to concur with Dr. Einstein's findings.

A new portrait of Mr. Norman A. Robertson, Canada's High Commissioner in London, taken at Canada House. Born in Vancouver, Mr. Robertson won a Rhodes scholarship to Oxford from the University of B.C., and later taught economics at Harvard. Joining the Department of External Affairs in 1929, he became under-secretary in 1941, and is now recognized as one of Canada's most able negotiators of trade agreements. He is 42.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

unemployment insurance for doing so, will think of this policy we can only imagine.

The fund for unemployment insurance is provided jointly by employers and workers. Mr. Jolliffe tells us that, contrary to expectation, the workers have paid in more than the employers, owing to the fact that the rate of contribution is higher for workers with higher wages than for those with lower wages, and the average wage has been much higher during the war than was expected. The payment of benefits to strikers would obviously add a great deal to the outflow from the fund, and the inflow would have to be increased somehow. If the addition comes from the workers we suppose they have a right to say how they want it expended; but we have a strong suspicion that the C.C.F. proposes to have it come from the employers, in which case you have the interesting spectacle of people who are buyers of labor, being asked to pay out money to help people who are sellers of labor to refuse to sell it on the terms offered.

Nothing appears to have been said in the party resolution about the *kind* of strike which is to be thus subsidized, and presumably any group of workers who do not feel like working at the moment will only have to telephone the Unemployment Insurance office and say they are on strike, and the funds will come along on the following Saturday. No doubt it sounds like a good vote-catching device, but surely the rank and file of union members are intelligent enough to see that when a government fund begins to be drawn upon to subsidize a strike the government must inevitably begin to inquire into the question whether the strike is (1) reasonable, (2) properly decided on, and (3) properly conducted. And any such inquiry is the last thing that union leaders want.

LET'S HOPE

HE TAXED us till there's nothing left
In fact, he nearly bust us
Let's hope that Ilsley's taking ways
Won't leave us with "No Justice."

A new man's taken his job now,
We welcome Mr. Abbott,
For years he's warded off at-tacks
Let's hope he got the habit.

E. WARREN STEINER

Are They Seditious?

IT WOULD clarify the situation in regard to Jehovah's Witnesses in Quebec a great deal, if Mr. Duplessis and those who support him could be induced to state frankly the real reason why they object to the actions of that body. We think that the frankest and most truthful statement of that reason is to be found in a very vigorous article in *Le Temps*, the Quebec City weekly which is one of Mr. Duplessis's most ardent admirers. "The Witnesses of Jehovah," says this weekly, "are impostors, scabby sheep, malefactors who must be destroyed before they can corrupt certain of our own people." The concluding phrase is "certains des nôtres," in which "nôtres" has the customary sense of "our French Canadians." In other words, the crime of the Witnesses is that they are persuading some of the French Canadians to abandon the faith of their forefathers.

Mr. Duplessis will not admit that this is the ground on which he is proceeding against the Witnesses. His claim is first that they are making themselves a nuisance, which is forbidden by police regulations, and second that they are committing seditious libel, which is against the Criminal Code. Both of these charges, it is evident, are extremely difficult to establish in the courts. But the other charge, that which *Le Temps* lays, is not an offence at all, and there is no existing law under which it could be punished.

What *Le Temps* desires is that it shall be made unlawful to attempt to convert a French Canadian from his religion. But it does not seem possible to do that without at the same time making it unlawful to attempt to convert

THE MAN AT THE WHEEL

Copyright in All Countries

any kind of Canadian, or for that matter anybody within the jurisdiction of Canada, from his religion, no matter what that religion may be. The effects of any such legislation are too far-reaching for it to be seriously contemplated, even by Mr. Duplessis.

Le Temps in another article in the same issue states that the Witnesses were banned during the war, which is quite true, and adds that "the order-in-council has not been cancelled," which is completely untrue, thus giving the impression that the Witnesses are still an unlawful association. It further puts into the mouth of the Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec words which he never uttered, by the neat device of inserting them in brackets, but still within the inverted commas, in a quotation which is otherwise correct, thus: "Systems which are revolutionary and which attack fundamental religious doctrines (as in the case of the Witnesses of Jehovah) are not proper objects of tolerance on the part of the state." The general statement is obviously one which needs to be applied with the greatest care, for the definition of a "fundamental religious doctrine" might be interpreted by some authorities as including the doctrine of the supremacy of the Pope, and we are convinced that His Eminence was not suggesting that that was one which the state, whether in Canada as a whole or in the province of Quebec, ought not to allow to be attacked.

Whether the "system" of the Witnesses is revolutionary is perhaps an interesting subject for discussion. It was banned during the war because it was opposed to the performance of military service in that conflict, in which curiously enough it was at one with a large number of those who are at present seeking to suppress it; but that alone is certainly not enough to give Mr. Duplessis the right to call it revolutionary or even seditious. And we note with interest that the point is never raised in the current Quebec discussions.

Provincial Deals

IT IS OUR impression that the Dominion Government is under no absolute compulsion to arrive at an individual agreement with every single one of the nine provinces regarding the taxing powers, and that the only consequence of failure to do so is that there arises a lively possibility of double taxation in the provinces which do not agree. This being the case, it seems important that no agreements should be entered into on terms which will excite the resentment of provinces which have already agreed upon less favorable terms, and still more important that no agreements should be entered into which will impel the still resisting provinces to stand out for yet more favorable terms for themselves. Sufficient appears to be known about the British Columbia agreement to have excited the resentment of several provinces which signed up before it was consummated, and what is known will certainly not make it easier for the Dominion to come to terms with the two most notable stand-outs, Ontario and Quebec. (It is possible that the Dominion now entertains no hope of effecting an agreement with either of these, and has therefore no interest in what they feel about British Columbia.)

Any differentiation of treatment between one agreeing province and another will have to be supported by reasons so strong as to be irrefutable, or else the Dominion Government will run the risk of being thought to have used the funds collected by its taxes from the entire nation, not so much to bring the favored provinces into the agreement, as to advance its own electoral position in those provinces. This weekly has never objected to the policy of separate agreements in itself, because it seemed to us that it was necessitated (if there was to be any avoidance of double taxation at all) by the attitude of the two largest provinces. But double taxation in two or more provinces is preferable to a series of haggling operations resulting in different terms for each of the hagglers.

Canadian Citizenship

THERE came into existence on January 1 a status called Canadian citizenship, which carries with it the further status of British subject but only, so far as we can make out, within the territory of Canada or for the purposes of Canadian law. The United States, for example, does not have to regard a Canadian citizen as a British subject if it does not want to; but it does have to regard him as a Canadian citizen. If it fails to do so, Canada, we presume, will do something unpleasant about it.

British subjects who were domiciled in Canada before last Wednesday appear to be automatically included in the new class of Canadian citizens, and this appears to be true whether they are accepted as voters or not. This is a situation which the United States will have no difficulty in understanding owing to its own experience with the status of American Negroes in the Southern States. Citizenship and the right to vote do not necessarily go together.

British subjects of other than Canadian origin who henceforth become domiciled in Canada will be required to go through most of the same formalities before becoming Canadian citizens as any other immigrants. Objection has been raised to this by ultra-Imperialists, but we can see no logical ground for the objection. British subjects have no prescriptive right of entry into Canada; they have to go through the same examinations and satisfy the same requirements as persons of other nationality, and some of them cannot get in at all and others can be and have been deported after they had got in. Why, in these circumstances, anybody should be excited about the fact that they have to go through certain formalities to become Canadian citizens we cannot see. It at least makes their adoption of Canadian citizenship a voluntary act, performed by their own choice. To continue the automatic arrangement of the past would be to make them Canadian citizens by compulsion upon no other ground than that they live amongst us, and thus to deprive them of the privilege of receiving a title from His Majesty.

The Governor General and the British High Commissioner and their households will, we presume, make no application for Canadian citizenship hereafter and will thus remain British subjects in Canada who are not Canadian citizens. Those who happened to belong to this class on Wednesday last were, we greatly fear, forcibly Canadianized by the new Act, including presumably the Governor General himself. He is surely a British subject domiciled in Canada.

Nothing appears to have been done about the King and the Royal Family, and it seems to us that it would be a nice idea to confer a sort of honorary Canadian citizenship upon them, at least in time for their next visit to the Dominion.

Quebec's Splinters

THE interesting thing in the Richelieu-Verchères result is not the return of the Liberal candidate, which was scarcely in doubt in this immemorially Liberal constituency, but the extent to which the Social Credit candidate ran ahead of the Progressive Conservative. Following the emphatic defeat of the P.C. in Pontiac by Mr. Caouette, this is disquieting, for it makes it fairly clear that Mr. Bracken cannot expect any adherents from French Quebec to join him in the House of Commons for quite some time to come.

This means that the only party of national extent which can secure support from Quebec is the Liberal party, and that any representatives other than Liberals whom that province may send to Ottawa in the near future will be "splinter party" people, with no real affiliations with any group outside of their own province. The alleged affiliation of the Quebec Social Crediters with those of Alberta is purely nominal, and will be disavowed as soon as Mr. Caouette makes his second or third speech in the Commons; the Quebec Social Crediters do not even call themselves Social Crediters in their own territory, having adopted for Quebec purposes the title Union des Electeurs, and their strong anti-British tendencies will inevitably lead to a violent clash with the Imperialists from Alberta.

There is, however, one consoling factor in the situation. The ability of the Liberals to corral Quebec votes in spite of being a national party, with policies which have to be acceptable to other provinces, is not solely due to the broad and tolerant nature of those policies. It is partly due to the fact that they are in power. If Mr. Bracken could get a little nearer to the position in which he would look like a potential Prime Minister, the task of his Quebec lieutenant, Mr. Sabourin, would be a lot easier. The Quebeckers would not waste votes on a Social Crediter with no chance of being a member of a Government, if they could vote for a P.C. who looked as if he had such a chance.

Meanwhile it would be interesting to know where the Social Credit money comes from. It seems scarcely likely that it comes from Alberta, but there must be quite a lot of it to make the Social Credit organizer worth kidnapping; nobody dreamed of kidnapping the P.C. man.

THE WAY OUT

I'm going to be ill.
A week from next Wednesday night
I'll be resting in bed, white and still,
Just resting with all of my might.
And if persons should call,
Of me they will not get a sight.

For I have an "invite"
To a dinner exceedingly smart.
I would go with delight,
With a lift of the heart,
But for this
Fell destroyer of bliss.

My dress clothes are too tight!

I've accepted with grateful good-will.
My pride would be bent
If I started to rent,
And just try
Such raiment to buy!

So I've GOT to be ill.

J. E. M.

Tide of Anti-Catholic Propaganda Rising

By WATSON KIRKCONNELL

In this article Professor Kirkconnell notes several examples of new types of anti-Catholic propaganda now going on in Canada, and suggests that they "can only end in disrepute for those who employ them."

Not least among these types is the claim that criticism of Russian Communism is "a plot engineered by the Roman Catholic Church." Actually the most incisive criticisms have come from groups with no Catholic affiliations whatever, and documented from entirely non-Catholic sources.

ONE of the most disquieting features of the past 20 months in Canada is a rising tide of anti-Catholic propaganda, some of it apparently organized and financed by the major Protestant denominations. As a Baptist layman, I represent a position, in theology and polity, at the farthest possible remove from that of the Roman Church; but as a Canadian citizen, I cannot help deploring the intolerant spirit with which fact and fiction are being mobilized with the zeal of a lawyer for the prosecution. A few specific examples will illustrate my point:

(1) In broadsheets emanating from Toronto, a map of the Americas gives the illegitimacy rate by countries, and explains that the high rate of bastardy in the Latin American countries is due to their being Roman Catholic while the lower rate in the United States and Canada is due to their being predominantly Protestant. The implications are intended for Canada, and they are completely dishonest.

The one predominantly Catholic province of Canada is the province of Quebec; and the illegitimacy rate in the province of Quebec is today, and regularly has been, the *lowest* in all Canada. For the 12-year period 1932-43, the average annual percentage of illegitimate to live births, by provinces, was as follows: Nova Scotia 6.4, Ontario 4.5, Prince Edward Island 4.1, Alberta 3.95, British Columbia 3.9, New Brunswick 3.75, Manitoba 3.7, Saskatchewan 3.4, Quebec 3.2.

(2) The re-entry into Canada, allegedly with clerical assistance, of a few score French Catholic families who had once left Quebec for adjacent New England is represented as a conspiracy. This is curious thinking. When six million British (largely Protestant) and virtually no French enter Canada from overseas in 100 years, that is admirable; when Anglo Canadians propose to bring in several million more, predominantly British and North European Protestants, that is a matter for enthusiasm; but when a few hundred native Canadian Catholics are helped to come back home, that is a wicked conspiracy. Have the protesters no sense of humor?

(3) The frontal attack in Ontario today is on the attempt of the French Catholics to develop a system of French separate schools, sought in part on the alleged equal status of the two languages in Canada. Here one must distinguish between strict legality and the thrust of demographic forces.

According to the letter of the law, the French language enjoys equality with English only in the province of Quebec and in the Federal Government of Canada. To that extent Canada is, or is not, legally a bilingual country. The brief presented by the Protestant "Research Committee" to the Royal Commission on Education in Ontario has merely labored the obvious in stressing the fact.

Facts on Population

But there is another fact, which the "Research Committee" resolutely refuses to see, and that is a fact of shifting forces in population. The French of Canada, by sheer fidelity to the home and the cradle, have increased in the past 186 years, without the help of immigration, from 60,000 to 3,500,000. The Anglo Canadians, in spite of millions of British immigrants, today face ultimate extinction through a sheer lack of children. To bring in extra overseas Protestants will solve nothing, for the British and North European Protestant families are shrinking even more catastrophically than our own.

On a basis of simple arithmetic, communities or groups that refuse to have at least four children per family will be virtually extinct 200 years hence. The average for all Canada today is 1.7 children per family. This is a vast collapse in morale; and I know of no instance in all history where any such group that has once come to prefer a high standard of life to a family of survival dimensions has ever recovered its fidelity to the home. Of the two and a half million families in Canada, 31.4 per cent have no children at all and another 23.4 per cent have only one child.

Apart from the rural Mennonites of the West, the French Canadians appear to be the only expanding community in Canada today. Such predominantly Catholic groups as the Ukrainians and the Poles are exactly holding their own and no more. Anglo Canadian and North European Protestants are dwindling sharply. By the end of the century, the "Canadiens" are likely to constitute more than one half of the national population. By 2100 A.D., they might well be 90 per cent of the Canadian nation. In all this, they would not be suppressing Anglo Canadian Protestants, but simply occupying a vacuum left by the latter's race suicide. If the future of Canada were left to the birth-rate of Canadian Protestantism, there would in time be no population left and the country would revert to the wilderness.

Within the past two generations, sheer economic pressure has pushed the "Canadiens" out of territories adjacent to Quebec. Their expansion into Eastern Ontario and the "North Shore" area of New Brunswick has been largely into vacuums left by Anglo Canadians. These Canadian citizens want to remain Canadian, French and Catholic. The laws of 1867, which had not foreseen the later shift of population forces, are a strong restraint upon their remaining so; and the Protestant "Research Committee' zealously insists on its pound of flesh, to be taken, as nominated in the bond, from next the French Canadian heart.

Fetters and Forces

The subterfuges, devices and evasions of regulations triumphantly unearthed by the Protestant "Research Committee" apparently represent administrative attempts to make concessions to demographic facts. The "Research Committee," however, insists on imposing the fetters of 1867 on the forces of 1946. If the French Canadian wants to retain full rights for his language and culture, they would say, let him stay in the province of Quebec, like an Indian on a reserve. It does not matter if the population thus dammed back becomes a deep and squalid economic slum. Ontario, even with a population shrinking ultimately to zero, must remain English and Protestant. Thus sectarian zeal, arguing on a basis of legalism, evades a mountain of sociological fact and concentrates on a molehill of Catholic "conspiracy". The real conspiracy is in the Protestant home, and it is a conspiracy of self-destruction.

(4) A very dangerous cliché, now current, is that in the late war the Catholics were everywhere on the side of our enemies. It is a mendacious generalization. Catholic Poland was our first ally, and fought bravely against Hitler on all fronts — the Battle of Poland, the Battle of France, the Battle of Britain, North Africa, Italy, the final campaign in the West.

Moreover, no denunciations of Fascism and Hitlerism were ever more categorical than the papal encyclicals, "Non Abbiamo Bisogno" (1931) and "Mit brennender Sorge" (1937); and the brunt of church resistance to Hitler during the war years was borne by the Catholics of Germany, Belgium and France. In Canada, there is not the slightest evidence that the Irish Catholics were any less zealous for the war than the Irish Protestants. The poorer showing of the Canadian French was not due to their Catholicism but to their restricted background of historical experience, their lack of contact with European affairs for nearly two centuries, and their political education at the hands of *all* parties.

In France itself, it was not the Catholics but the Communists who sought to betray France as long as Hitler and Stalin were in alliance. The desertion of Thorez from the French army in wartime showed who the real traitors were.

Republican Spain

It may be said that in the case of Franco's Spain the Catholics were on the side of the devil. The issue is far more complex than that. Few Canadian Protestants have been told how, under the Republican régime, as recorded in the "Encyclopaedia Britannica": "not only were churches burned or desecrated and public religious observances forbidden throughout Republican Spain, but 10 bishops, many thousands of priests, religious and devout lay folk were murdered, for no political activity or crime, in cold blood." The historian Arthur Bryant estimates the number of civilians thus murdered in the first month of the war at 350,000.

In Madrid alone, according to the pro-Republican Manchester *Guardian*, the official record of those thus massacred during the first three months totalled 35,000, or more than the grand total of those executed in all Spain by the Spanish Inquisition from its foundation in 1480 down to 1808 — a figure set by the bitterly anti-Catholic historian Llorente at 31,912. Violence begot violence in the civil war, but the sympathy of Catholics for the avenging Franco régime does not necessarily imply, as the propagandists would argue, that Catholics everywhere are by nature intolerant and tyrannical. The Britannica states flatly: "For deliberate atrocities, the Republicans must be allowed to have the blacker record."

(5) Not the least among the slogans of current propaganda is the claim that criticism of Soviet Russia is a plot engineered by the Roman Catholic Church. Certainly that Church is opposed to Marxist atheism and all its works; but the strongest and most incisive criticisms of the Red Empire have come from such non-Catholics as the Social Democrats of the *New Leader* group in New York, most of them ex-Communists or men who had gone to Russia with an original enthusiasm for the Soviet system. The American Chamber of Commerce has now added its voice. The American Congress, which is certainly a non-ecclesiastical body, has issued a formal white paper on "Communism in Action", analyzing objectively the evils of Stalin's régime. The source material is neither Catholic nor Catholic-inspired.

Brutality Record

For ample documentation, one has only to consult the files of such official Soviet publications as *Pravda*, *Trud*, and *Izvestia*, with their long trail of such brutality as: (a) exile to forced labor camps for lateness at work (*Izvestia*, January 1, 1939); (b) the death penalty for petty theft (cf. Krylenko in *Pravda*, April 25, 1934, etc.); (c) exile to Siberia for the innocent families of refugees (*Izvestia*, June 9, 1934); (d) full adult law, including death, for children of twelve (*Pravda*, April 8, 1935); (e) labor conscription for children (*Izvestia*, October 3, 1940); (f) social security for shock brigaders only (*Trud*, April 11, 1934); and (g) little children rewarded for turning their parents in to be shot by the O.G.P.U. (*Izvestia*, Jan. 1, 1936).

That the Catholic Church in Europe should have raised its voice on behalf of the vast martyrdom of a country like Poland, over a million of whose citizens have vanished forever in the frozen hell-camps of Siberia, can surely be the expression of righteous anger and Christian pity, and not a base interest in church property. The relative silence of the Protestant churches is hard to understand.

If they are too tongue-tied to speak for Catholic Poland and Catholic Lithuania, can they not cry out over the fate of Protestant Estonia and Protestant Latvia, whose refugees in Sweden and Western Europe tell an appalling story of Soviet murder and deportation? To keep silence in the face of this Red crucifixion of Christian nations is wicked enough. To ascribe the righteous protests of others to mercenary motives is beneath contempt.

It is rumored that "research" will presently be undertaken into the alleged influence of the Roman Catholic Church on Canadian foreign policy. If it is carried on with the same animus and indiscriminate zeal as the "research" into the school question, the results will only bring discredit upon the sponsoring bodies.

Honest Protestantism has no need for tactics of this sort. The statesmanship that has succeeded, in the Canadian Council of Churches, in achieving fruitful Protestant collaboration without loss of denominational individuality, can surely face legitimate points of variance with the Roman Church with dignity, intelligence and toleration. The methods analyzed in this article can only end in disrepute for those who employ them.

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2-47

Chief Justice Sloan to Be Premier of B. C.?

By W. L. MacTAVISH

Political events in British Columbia are combining to bring into the picture the name of a man who seemed years ago to have renounced a political career entirely—the name of Chief Justice Gordon Sloan of the British Columbia Court of Appeals. When Premier John Hart, "Irish edition of Sir John A. Macdonald," retires, as he will soon, Chief Justice Sloan is likely to be his successor.

Vancouver.

WHEN Premier John Hart resigns his leadership of British Columbia's Liberal-Conservative coalition government and is appointed to the Senate of Canada—both events are regarded as reasonable certainties of the next six months—he is unlikely to be succeeded by any present member of the government.

If strong pressure can accomplish it, Chief Justice Gordon Sloan will resign from the British Columbia Court of Appeals to assume the premiership. That is the way the inner circle of the Liberal party is attempting to shape things, and that is the way it will almost certainly go if they can induce the Chief Justice to relinquish his distinguished position on the bench and come back to politics. The Conservative members would serve under him, and it is doubtful if the Liberals could produce any other man under whom they would serve. It is equally doubtful if the Conservatives have anyone to bring forward under whom the Liberals would serve.

Both Conservatives and Liberals know that, if they divide and fight each other, the C.C.F. is more than likely to ride into power. They know also that the C.C.F. has hardly a chance if the coalition is firmly maintained. But maintaining it is not easy. It is an uneasy partnership, with hotheads on both sides clamoring to get out and fight in the good old-fashioned way, and with federal politics constantly intervening to make the coalition uncomfortable.

If the Hon. R. L. (Pat) Maitland had lived, he might have achieved the premiership. He was attorney-general and Conservative leader, and he and Mr. Hart worked well together, and the Liberals respected him. But Pat Maitland died, of a heart condition brought on by over-exertion, and the Conservative leadership devolved upon the Hon. Herbert Anscomb, a solid and somewhat stolid Conservative, who is respected but offers little in the qualities of inspirational leadership. He became provincial treasurer, and Hon. Gordon Wismer was reappointed to the attorney-generalship he held in the Pattullo government.

Gordon Wismer is able, but his way to the premiership is blocked by deep distrust on the part of the Conservatives. In the days of the Pattullo government they regarded him as the key figure in a provincial party machine that carried party patronage just about as far as it was ever carried in a Canadian province.

Limited Choice

There are a few others talked of from time to time—Hon. E. C. Carson on the Conservative side, Hon. George M. Weir and Byron Johnson on the Liberal side—but rather hopelessly. Somebody might come up with a brilliant suggestion some day — James Sinclair, General Pearkes and others have been talked of—but the odds are against it. The number of men under whom both parties would be content to serve is limited.

Chief Justice Sloan served as attorney-general, as his father did before him, and he has not been far removed from the sphere of public affairs since he went on the bench. In the last three years, as a matter of fact, he has spent perhaps more time in direct relation to public affairs than to judicial. He served as a one-man commission to investigate the entire forest industry of the province.

He produced a monumental report which the government has accepted as shaping its forestry policy in broad outline, if not in complete detail, for years to come. Every session of the legislature for some years is likely to see legislation implementing some part of his report. In general it calls for the management of the timber resources of the province on a sustained-yield basis, with many changes in the system of taxation, forestry protection and utilization of what was formerly waste.

He served also as arbitrator in a considerable number of labor difficulties, including the big strike of the International Woodworkers union in 1946, and the mine workers' strike. His attitude toward labor in these troubles would be effective in winning him a considerable measure of labor support should he again enter the political field.

Whether he can be induced to resign his place as chief justice is a question. It might be done. If assured of Conservative support, and that can probably be arranged, he would be reasonably certain of carrying at least one election and probably more. The prestige of having been attorney-general, chief justice and premier would be fair compensation for the loss of the assured and honored position on the bench. Or so the inner circles of the Liberal party, where Senator J. W. de B. Farris carries much weight, are arguing.

It would be bad news to the C.C.F. if Chief Justice Sloan were to accept. At present, with John Hart getting old and tired, they figure their chances very good. John Hart, who as somebody remarked the other day looks like an Irish edition of Sir John A. Macdonald, is not an inspired leader of the government, but he does carry the confidence of the people.

Without him the coalition would be in a bad way unless a new figure can be brought into the picture. Harold Winch and his supporters in the legislature are fairly adept at needling the coalition. It is an easier process than merely hitting at one party. They have been figuring that the coalition would split up promptly if Mr. Hart were out of the way, and considered in that event their chances would be excellent. A strong coalition headed by Premier Sloan would mean an indefinite stay in opposition.

Over Eight Centuries of Saving Lives!

SINCE the days of the Crusades, the Order of St. John has been famed for its unselfish devotion to the needs of humanity. In 1099 its members restored the old hospital of St. John in Jerusalem and provided Brothers to attend the sick. And, during the intervening centuries it has been the means of saving literally millions of lives through First Aid and of bringing relief to countless sick and wounded.

St. John Ambulance, in Canada, today is an active organization which—without charge—not only teaches the science of First Aid and Home Nursing but also, through the members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, renders a First Aid and Nursing Service wherever disaster may strike or injuries be suffered.

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OTTAWA LETTER

Canada's Economics and Politics in 1947 Likely to Be Stable

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

IT IS hard to refrain from the popular sport of crystal-gazing, as we tear off the last page of the 1946 calendar and begin learning to write 1947.

In a world which is continually confounding the experts, it takes a brave if not a foolhardy man to look more than a few days ahead, but no great harm can be done by examining some of the outstanding factors which will shape 1947 in the fields of Canadian employment, business, taxation and politics.

The prospects for full employment in at least the first two-quarters of 1947 are so good that nothing short of a major mishap of a quite unforeseen nature — for example, the outbreak of widespread industrial warfare far above last summer's experience—should impair them seriously. Export credits will continue to assure a high level of external trade; domestic demand for most consumer durables is still considerably greater than supply. Farm income is stabilized for a time by the pegged price for wheat; and bacon prices are to rise. The American demand for newsprint will presumably remain high, barring a serious shake-down in that country. The way the indexes are acting at the moment there is a reasonably good prospect that the national income of Canada in 1947 will be somewhat above the very satisfactory level of 1946.

Whether the picture will lose some of its rosy hue later on in 1947 will depend to a considerable extent on the world's major food harvests. If crops are sufficiently heavy to ease the acute world shortage of foods, some of the current artificially high levels will decline; and this will in turn be reflected in somewhat lower incomes for Canadian farmers. Wheat and bacon will continue to be sheltered against a serious decline, but farm income as a whole might recede. Reduction of primary producers' incomes in Canada soon tells on the earnings of industrial Canada, on trade and transportation and domestic business.

Cereals Remain High

If the Canadian harvest of cereals is light, and the world shortage remains acute from small harvests elsewhere, prices both of cereals and of other farm products dependent upon cereal feedstuffs will remain high, which will bolster up Canadian farm income generally. If, however, western Canada should suffer a drought, while other major grain producing areas of the world gather in heavy crops, the grain returns of Canada as a whole might fall seriously away from recent records. Without any wish to manufacture unnecessary gloom, I think I should observe that the prairies of western Canada are subject to periodic cycles of drought, that since 1937 we have had a succession of years averaging more than average rainfall, and that sooner or later this will be broken by a drought cycle. This does not, of course, mean that 1947 will be dry: it might turn out to be a very wet year. But eventually we shall run into a drought cycle.

At the peak, Canada was spending about 5½ billion dollars a year through government channels. We are in the transition stage toward normal peacetime spending, in fact the physical aspect of reconversion of war factories and industries is already almost complete. But because of the very heavy government outlay on export credits, and the costs of rehabilitation, the total government outlay this fiscal year (1946-47) will still run between $3 and $3⅛ billion. By 1947-48 it should be down to somewhere between $2½ and $2¾ billion. As government spending declines, private spending takes up the slack, so that the national income, so far, has shown a remarkable capacity to remain at levels far above the pre-war figure. Indeed, the prospects are that the national income in 1947 may not be more than 5 per cent below the all-time peak of 1944.

Current national revenue and expenditure figures tend to show that Mr. Ilsley was highly conservative in his Budget of last June. It will be recalled that the then Minister of Finance expected a deficit in the current fiscal year of about $300 million. Three months of the year are still to run, but already it seems reasonably certain that instead of a deficit there will be a surplus. This will be a remarkable achievement, in view of the fact that the peak deficit was well over $2½ billion, and that postwar expenditures have been so heavy. It may be, in retrospect, that an error was made in not cutting taxation rather faster. In any event, the basis will have been laid for some substantial easement of the current tax load, in those fields where private enterprise is being strangled by excessive imposts. Mr. Ilsley handed over to Mr. Abbott a national revenue statement far more favorable than was possible fourteen months or so after the end of hostilities in World War I. Then it was necessary to boost — rather than pare—taxation materially long after the last shot was fired.

Tax Cuts Coming?

The unexpected improvement in the national finance figures is due very largely to the very high level of tax yields, reflecting, in turn, the pleasantly surprising high level of business. Even the recession arising from industrial warfare in Canada and the U.S. did not seriously impair national revenues. Also, some estimates of expenditures were found to be too generous and are being pared down. It looks like a fair guess that Mr. Abbott will be able to announce new tax cuts of some substance when he brings down the Budget, late in March or early in April.

The Liberal victory in Richelieu-Vercheres, with a total party vote not far short of the record levels polled by Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, has brought a note of stability into the political field. Had the Liberals lost that seat, after Pontiac and Portage la Prairie, the combined effect would have been to serve notice on them that they no longer enjoyed the confidence of the Canadian voter; and, of course, a further loss at Halifax, which is still quite possible, would have clinched the matter. Under those circumstances it might have been impossible to avoid a new appeal to the Canadian electorate. But the poor showing of the Progressive Conservative candidate in Richelieu-Vercheres, together with the lack of any evidence that any other party could form a government, suggests that the Liberal party is still the only one capable of forming a government at the moment. Under such circumstances, agitation for a general election will surely subside.

Dominion-Provincial relations will continue to be an issue of leading importance throughout at least the early months of 1947. With five provinces entering into tax agreements—all of which will have to be ratified by the provincial legislatures and by the Dominion Parliament — the subject will continue to be a live one. Nova Scotia and Alberta will either find a compromise basis with Ottawa and formulate an agreement, or—what is not at all likely—they will call their legislatures together to find ways and means of replacing the receipts under the wartime tax agreements by new taxes upon incomes and other sources.

At this date, it is still impossible to say with any assurance what Ontario and Quebec will do. Either of them —with Ontario in much the stronger position of the two—possesses enough fiscal resources to get along for a while at least without signing an agreement. Both of them would find it necessary to go into the personal and corporation income tax field on their own, a measure not likely to be highly popular among voters who are now anxiously looking for tax relief.

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THE WORLD TODAY

Hamstrung by Weak Government France Stumbles on in Crisis

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

WHEN I was in France last summer people commonly said that what the country most needed was to emerge from the *regime de provisoire*. Now at last the country has its new constitution, and a constitutionally elected parliament — and seems to have settled into a permanent state of crisis.

Why is it that, while the Belgians with an unstable political regime have mastered their postwar difficulties so well, and the British have made brave headway in repairing a terribly ravaged economy, the French with a far broader base for recovery have been unable to settle down to a steady pull?

The circumstances of Blum's recent assumption of the premiership cast a revealing light on this. He set out to form a government of broad coalition, "from Marin on the Right to Thorez on the Left". *He had attempted the same thing, under the same slogan, some two years before the war.* There is a new Fourth Republic, but for the most part the same old figures dominate parliament.

The French crisis is far more than a crisis of postwar rehabilitation: it is essentially the same crisis of national disunity, lack of discipline and party maneuvering which wrecked the Third Republic.

It is hard to quarrel with de Gaulle's statement, in withdrawing his name from candidature for the presidency last weekend, that the incumbent would merely "be presiding, powerless, over the powerlessness of the state."

Compared to Britain, with her inadequate agriculture and over-developed industry France has an almost perfectly balanced economy.

Normally she grows almost her entire food needs. She had a bad crop failure last year but this year had an excellent grain harvest and an immense potato crop. Her herds are back to pre-war size. There is food enough in Paris this winter without buying on the black market.

Much hard work has been done in France since liberation. Besides the evidence that the farmers are working hard, a remarkable job has been done in restoring the railways. Great labor has gone into the reopening of her ruined ports.

Anyone who could see the utterly bomb-wrecked Renault auto plant rebuilt and up to three quarters of pre-war production would have this side of France forcibly presented to him. Of all European countries, only France has been able to force coal production above the pre-war mark.

With a government possessing the necessary competence and stability, I have no doubt but that France could present as impressive a picture today as Belgium and feed, if not clothe, her people very satisfactorily. Why, then, cannot the French form a stable government and why should Paris present perhaps the most immoral, unhappy and unsound contrast in the western world between the living of the rich and the working classes?

There is an underlying moral crisis which has been building up for half a century, and which would require a whole book—and by another author—to explain. The more immediate crisis is one of profound political division.

If it were a straight division of the Communists against the rest, or the rest against the Communists, that would be bad enough, for the Communists have been polling a steady 25 to 28 per cent of the vote, are well-disciplined and control the central labor organization. But very often the division shows itself as one between Marxists and non-Marxists, and that makes it a 45-55 split.

There are many French Socialists who follow Leon Blum's philosophy and understand perfectly well the gulf between their view of the freedom of the individual and Communist totalitarianism. But when it comes to voting the Socialists just will not line up against the Communists, and allow the latter to call them "traitors to the working class." It is an old Socialist policy that the Party must have "no enemies on the Left."

Maybe the lesson of the steady decline of the Socialist Party in the postwar elections is that this is due to their failure to take an uncompromising stand in favor of individual liberty and against Communist totalitarianism. If so, the Socialists still refuse to recognize it.

The Communist Appeal

What is the explanation for the strength of the Communist Party in one of the most individualistic of all nations, a people whom one just cannot imagine as desiring or accepting the full Communist program of regimentation?

The chief reason is an intangible one which has been given by that shrewd student of French affairs, D. W. Brogan, in the *Spectator*. Brogan says that the French Communists "have taken over, for their own use and profit, the old passionate, if often incoherent, revolutionary tradition, the memories of '89 and '93, of 1848 and the Commune of 1871, and the deceived hopes and long disillusioned aspirations of the growing industrial proletariat under the Third Republic."

André Siegfried speaks in a slightly different way of the "mystique" of the Left, which he thinks is deceiving many French voters today. Their grandfathers voted Radical Socialist, when it was the great party of the Left. Their fathers voted Socialist. Now, priding themselves on their loyalty to the tradition of voting for the Left, they vote Communist without fully understanding that it is not at all in the old French republican tradition of *liberté* and *fraternité*, but really a reactionary doctrine of oppression.

Another and more specific explanation for the Communist voting strength of over five millions, as compared to a reputed Party membership of one million, is the successful appeal of their new patriotic propaganda, combined with their promises of social betterment, to the peasants, intellectuals and black-coated workers.

The peasants are being assured that there is no intention of nationalizing the land, but on the contrary, a prospect of gaining a few more acres through a division of large estates. And the black-coated workers, a large group in France, and squeezed the hardest of all between their low salaries and the soaring cost of living (risen 30 per cent since last June, 85 per cent since October 1945) are in a mood for drastic measures.

The actual strength of the Communists in the present assembly of 617 seats is 169 members, plus an allied Resistance group of 13, representing a gain of 31 seats since the June elections (though eight of these are accounted for by a five per cent increase in the size of the assembly). The Socialists, led by Leon Blum have 101 seats, against 129 in the last, and smaller, house.

Next comes the *Rassemblement des Gauches* or Leftist Union, comprising 26 of the U.D.S.R. and 43 Radical Socialists. The leading figure of this group is Edouard Herriot.

The M.R.P. or *Mouvement Republicain Populaire*, the only important new party produced by the liberation, has 164 seats against 167 in the last assembly, a relative loss of 11 seats. This is the party of Bidault. A number of smaller groups sitting to the right of the M.R.P. commonly vote as a conservative bloc of 83 members. Their outstanding personalities are Reynaud and Marin.

A Straddling Government

The normal combination in such a French parliament would be a government straddling the moderate Right and moderate Left, that is, from the M.R.P. to the Socialists, which in the present case would mean 334 votes in a house of 617. But, as has been explained, the Socialists will not join such an alignment, leaving out the Communists.

A friend of Blum has said that the reason France cannot be governed today is that you cannot govern with the Communists and you cannot govern without them.

Any proposal to take the Communists into a new coalition comes up against two great difficulties, as was seen in the negotiations for a new government during December. As the largest party, the Communists first of all put forward their claim to the premiership, which a majority still will not concede them. Denied this, they demand some of the important ministries. Again, there is a majority against allowing the Communists to establish themselves, as they know how to do so thoroughly, in the Foreign Ministry, the War Ministry or the Interior Ministry (controlling the police).

Hence the outlook for forming a new coalition cabinet this month, as soon as the president is elected, is no better than it was last month, when a compromise solution was found in a minority all-Socialist cabinet under Blum. In the December attempt the Communist Thorez received 259 votes, with 4 Socialists opposing and 18 abstaining, and the Leftist Union solidly against him. Bidault received only 240 votes, entirely from his own M.R.P. and the Right, with the Leftist Union split between abstention and the support of a third candidate.

The balloting for President of the Republic, which must come in the next few days, is expected to follow similar lines, with the upper house splitting much as the assembly has. Hence it is expected that a compromise may have to be found in the Radical Socialist Herriot. And France could do far worse, for he is respected inside and outside the country, though his health is bad after years in German detention.

Where is de Gaulle in all this? As they say in France, he is still standing in the wings. No one is counting him out, for he still represents the opposite pole of attraction to the Communists. He has counted himself out, however, from the coming election to a powerless presidency. His aides state that he is holding himself in reserve until the moment comes, as he believes it must, when it proves quite impossible to govern France under this constitution.

The Communists proclaim unceasingly that de Gaulle has ambitions to be dictator. But few of the plain Frenchmen with whom I spoke thought that, and the Socialist Blum is openly friendly to him. The real trouble with de Gaulle is that he has all the defects of his qualities. The stubbornness which made him the First Resister of France, makes him hard to work with. His consuming pride in his country induced him to pursue a *politique de grandeur* at a time when closer attention to the domestic economy might have averted much of the present difficulty. Yet Brogan foresees that de Gaulle's firm stand for the primacy of duty of Frenchmen to France must continue to have a strong appeal to this highly patriotic nation, especially vis-a-vis the Communist Moscow line.

So, with her Empire in crisis, with the vital German treaty coming up, with the Monnet Plan for the rehabilitation of the country ready and waiting, with a more vicious wages-prices squeeze than in the U.S., and with the franc threatened again, unhappy France, for all her failings one of the brightest lights of the civilization we have known, staggers on, divided and leaderless.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Dr. Dickinson's Recovery

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"IF IT should please the Lord to take me, at least I have not turned back from following the Word," thought the Reverend Dr. Dickinson as the ambulance bore him swiftly to the Hospital of Mary the Virgin.

But Dr. Dickinson didn't believe that the Lord would take him. For he had barely reached his prime as the voice of truth against error in his community; and while it might please the Lord to lay him aside for a period it hardly seemed likely that He would make the miscalculation of removing him entirely. "I have not turned back," thought Dr. Dickinson, and his mind, though a little clouded by sedatives, could still move from point to point in the sermon he had left, freshly typed and ready for delivery, on his study table.

It was entitled "Freedom of Worship for Jehovah's Witnesses." Dr. Dickinson had disclaimed the Witnesses in the opening sentence and dismissed them in the first paragraph. The rest of the sermon had been a magnificent challenge to error, ecclesiastical connivance and wickedness in high places. Stricken as he was Dr. Dickinson could still reflect on it with a satisfaction that was free from any earthly vanity.

Indeed it sometimes seemed to him that he was too small a vessel for all the holy wrath that was in him. Only when he was in the pulpit he felt himself enlarged to the dimensions of his message so that he brooded over his congregation like the very spirit of militant Protestantism. Thinking of these things in the darkness of the ambulance, he closed his eyes and rested his case with his Maker.

At noon the next day Dr. Dickinson came back stertorously to consciousness. It was some time before the thudding and the sense of dislocation began to subside; but gradually he was able to locate himself in the unfamiliar room. Then he was seized with sudden nausea, and the nurse at the end of the bed came forward and was expert with basins. "Feel better?" she asked in a few moments.

He closed his eyes. Then he remembered that this was his special nurse and a Protestant. "A little better," he said faintly in looking up, and closed his eyes again.

He had resisted fiercely the idea of going to the Hospital of Mary the Virgin. But Dr. Salmon the consulting surgeon had treated his objections with professional briskness. "It's the only hospital space available and you'll get the best treatment anywhere in the city," he had said. And when Dr. Dickinson still remained obdurate he had hinted grimly that peritonitis did not wait on doctrinal occasion. . . .

"Well, at least I am alive," he reflected, opening his eyes wearily. It was a comfort too that the room itself was like any hospital room, a familiar private ward with shiny green enamel walls, the fragrance of massed flowers just disguising the smell of iodoform, and, happily, none of the stigmata of Popery anywhere in sight.

BUT in the evening Sister Anastasia came in. "Good evening, Dr. Dickinson," she said. "We're happy you have made such a good recovery."

Her pale robes and her grave nun's face shone faintly luminous in the lowered light. "Good evening," Dr. Dickinson said, and averted his eyes. When he looked again she was gone.

In the evening it was Sister Anastasia and in the morning it was Sister Veronica. Sister Veronica had a large rosy face and a little moustache. "Good morning, Dr. Dickinson," she said cheerily. "I hope you are sufficiently recovered to look at your morning paper."

"Thank you," Dr. Dickinson said; but he did not touch the paper till after she had left. Then he found the notice, "Rev. Dr. Dickinson Stricken With Appendicitis," on page four; and his brow cleared as he noted that the press, cooperative as usual, had omitted to mention that he was recovering at the Hospital of Mary the Virgin.

On the third day his special day and night nurses were withdrawn. But Dr. Dickinson was not neglected. The post-operative schedule—the thermometer readings, the dressings, baths, alcohol rubs, meals and medicines—proceeded smoothly. Sheets were changed and flowers were set out in the corridor at night. In the intervals he was left quietly to recover.

Did the Hospital of the Virgin realize the terror it held in its midst, he sometimes wondered. Only he no longer felt like a terror. He felt depleted and alone, with no stronger emotion than a sense of irritation at Miss O'Brien, a day nurse who constantly addressed him as "Mr. Dickinson."

"You realize that I am the Reverend Dr. Dickinson," he said sharply one day.

"Why, of course," Miss O'Brien said. "I've often listened to your sermons."

"Your church permits you to?" asked Dr. Dickinson incredulously.

"My church!" Miss O'Brien said. "Why I'm a Presbyterian."

"A Presbyterian!" cried Dr. Dickinson. "And training in a Roman Catholic hospital!"

Miss O'Brien shifted him to the other side of the bed and expertly laid down a folded half-sheet. "You get a darned good training at Mary the Virgin's," she said.

EVERY morning Sister Veronica came in smiling with his paper. Every evening Sister Anastasia appeared briefly at his bedside. "Good evening, Dr. Dickinson. I'm glad you are making such a splendid recovery." "Good evening," Dr. Dickinson would say and nothing more. If she had been an erring member of his own congregation he would have said kindly, "My poor woman, how did you ever find yourself in this unfortunate profession?" But it was impossible to address such a question to Sister Anastasia. She was invincible in her serenity and Dr. Dickinson knew when he was beaten.

He was in peril and he knew it. There was even a moment when he considered modifying his sermons, pointing out that while the Church itself was Apollyon the Adversary, there were individual members whose only crime was their ignorance of salvation. The longer he stayed at the hospital, the lower his fighting spirit fell. By the end of three weeks, though physically recovered he felt spiritually shattered.

On Saturday Dr. Salmon pronounced the patient well enough to leave the hospital. Sister Veronica appeared, smiling genially. "I won't be bringing you your paper any more," she said. "You've been a splendid patient." Later Mrs. Dickinson came in. "Mr. Butchart is here for you with his own car," she said, "and I've been to the office and paid the bill. It was much more reasonable than I expected."

"Let me see it," Dr. Dickinson said, putting on his glasses.

Mrs. Dickinson handed over the bill. "The girl at the office said there was a special discount for members of the clerical profession," she said.

"No!" cried Dr. Dickinson violently.

"You must be more careful," Mrs. Dickinson said. "Dr. Salmon said you must be careful of your incision for ever so long."

"*No!*" said Dr. Dickinson again. But he knew he was helpless. Miss O'Brien appeared with a wheel-chair. "All set!" she said cheerfully. Lapped in a steamer rug he was wheeled to the elevator, and finally along the basement ramp to Mr. Butchart's waiting car.

The farther Dr. Dickinson rolled away from the Hospital of Mary the Virgin the better he felt. And now, bit by bit, the pattern began to emerge. The care, the efficiency, Sister Veronica's genial visits, Sister Anastasia's pale dramatic robes; and then finally that venial attempt from the office to buy him off. It glimmered upon him more and more till at last the whole diabolical outline stood clear. He turned to Mrs. Dickinson.

"Has my study been disturbed?" he asked. "That sermon—"

Nothing had been disturbed, Mrs. Dickinson said. "But Dr. Salmon says you're not to even dream of preaching for at least six weeks."

The sermon after all had not been his best effort. There were points to be made and emphasis to be strengthened. There was the whole magnificent invective of the Old Testament to be studied afresh for symbols and warnings. Dr. Dickinson leaned back, feeling strength and the Word rushing back into him as the car rolled forward. "Two weeks will be enough," he said.

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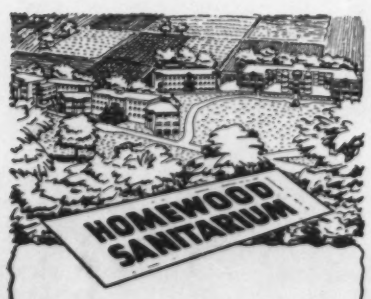

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Both Parties May Go Cautiously in Trimming Powers of Labor

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THE effect on American industry of the Supreme Court ruling authorizing payment of retroactive portal-to-portal pay is another reason why the 80th Congress may take definite action to curb organized labor. The United Auto Workers will file suits for one billion dollars in the Detroit area alone, 270 million of which is against the Ford Motor Company. Industrial leaders fear the portal-to-portal back pay claims will force many firms to bankruptcy.

There have been indications that back of President Truman's announced intention of calling for an aggressive program of labor legislation, is his intention to "save" the gains made by labor in recent years. Senator Robert A. Taft, G.O.P. presidential possibility and a candidate for the chairmanship of the Senate labor committee, has declared that Congress should not act precipitously on labor legislation. These may or may not be symptomatic of a tendency of both Democrats and Republicans to go easy in lopping off some of organized labor's powers.

The Supreme Court recently ruled in the Mount Clemens, Mich., Pottery Company Case that a statutory work week includes "all the time during which an employee is necessarily required to be on the employer's premises." Already there are more than $1 billion in suits for portal-to-portal pay on file and industry leaders estimate that the total will run to $5 or 6 billion. Industry is clamoring for some limit on the liability of employers.

One of the first firms to settle was the Dow Chemical Company Division at Bay City, Mich., which agreed to make payments to its thousands of wartime employees. The company has not estimated total cost, although the firm employed 4,000 during the war peak, but it has already offered each worker $100 immediately as a token payment, pending an overall tabulation.

The Nathan report contending that wages can go up 25 per cent without prices being increased has also stirred up a hornet's nest of controversy, with industry arguing that the former New Deal brain truster's figures are merely a justification for current C.I.O. demands to raise wages another 20 per cent.

Broad Generalities

President Truman indicates that he definitely will have something to say on labor relations in his State-of-the-Union message which is now being written, with the aid of his new "ghost-writter," Clark Clifford. The President has decided, as a matter of strategy, to confine his recommendations for the Republican-dominated Congress only to broad generalities. Last year he offered 21 specific items as "must" legislation and got very little action from a Democratic Congress on any of them.

There are signs that President Truman will actually get cooperation from the Congress, at least in the early stages. Republicans as well as many Democrats appear to feel that Mr. Truman was freed from obligations to the Roosevelt philosophies by the November elections. The results were a definite slap to the left-wing or "liberal" elements in the party who had planned campaign strategy, with the C.I.O.-P.A.C. taking its usual prominent part. Less and less is heard these days from Hannegan and Co.

Mr. Truman's proposals of a year ago, many believe, were inspired by these same elements in the party. If the President's firm stand on the soft coal strike can be construed as an indication of ability to act on his own with decision and resolve, there is a possibility that he can command the respect and cooperation of a Republican-controlled Senate and House.

Mr. Truman is said to have ended his "political imprisonment" when he threw Mr. Wallace out of the cabinet. Many feel that he would have let Wallace go long before had it not been for party obligations. In his own party, there are Congressmen who think much as the Republicans do on many issues. Senators Byrd of Virginia and George of Georgia have long fought to prevent the party from domination by the left-wing school. Mr. Truman himself has indicated that he personally has conservative convictions on many issues.

The overall situation is believed to presage real cooperation between the President and Congress. With a Republican majority and a Democratic minority thinking much the same on fundamental matters there is a good chance of positive action being taken.

Of course, this hope of cooperation can be expected to last only until partisan fighting starts, to create good records for the 1948 presidential elections.

Safeguarding Labor's Gains

Mr. Truman is reported to have told Liberal callers at the White House that his State-of-the-Union message will be one that liberals can support, adding that "the big job is to safeguard the gains labor has made for the next two years." Apparently, he is looking for the Democrats to return to power in 1948. The President will undoubtedly leave it to the Republicans to carry the legislative ball so that they can take the blame for any errors or poor plays. That is why his annual message to Congress will not offer details. Republicans could reject specific proposals.

This strategy, the White House hopes, will enable Mr. Truman at least to break even or better with Congress during 1947. Observers expect 1948 to be pretty much a Republican year, which would lessen rivalry from within the party for the presidential nomination.

Too close an alliance by Mr. Truman with the left-wing is expected to weaken his chances for renomination, but if he goes through the next two years on present form he is likely to be acceptable to the old-line Democrats. His new brain truster, Clark Clifford, in framing the State-of-the-Union message for a final redrafting by Mr. Truman has proposed new measures in the light of developments of the past year.

Most significant of these is the definite change in labor-management relations which has signalized the end of the Roosevelt era of official encouragement to unions.

This year had the largest number of strikes and the most lost working time in American labor history. The nation experienced its worst disruption of coal mining, biggest strike (in steel), longest major auto strike, worst electrical equipment strike, and the two most serious maritime strikes. Labor troubles flared into top headline news, when the President ended the railroad and the soft coal strikes.

Regardless of whether labor or management is to blame, the American people have suffered. The production machine was seriously slowed up and the people were deprived of commodities they needed. Labor strife has lowered U.S. prestige in other countries.

Above all, labor-industrial warfare, has caused a fundamental change in the attitude of the general public, of Congressmen and the Truman Administration, toward labor-management problems.

What will be the final effect, will be revealed during 1947. Mr. Plain Citizen hopes it will mean more automobiles, housing, household appliances, and of course, more jobs at good wages.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

A "Messiah" Like This Was What Handel Sought in Composition

By JOHN H. YOCOM

NOT even Hollywood with its budgets and musical facilities could match some 19th century performances of Handel's "Messiah." When the chorus grew as big as 4,000 and the orchestra to 500, the hucksters of decades ago could have used such descriptive tags as "colossal" and "tremendous," but the interpretations were actually exaggerated, pompous, rigid and completely unbalanced chorally and orchestrally.

But last week when Sir Ernest MacMillan conducted a performance of the great oratorio by the Mendelssohn Choir and an orchestra of 50 members from the Toronto Symphony, with five auxiliary choirs from Toronto United Churches (Bloor Street, Deer Park, Grace Church on the Hill, Timothy Eaton Memorial, Sherbourne Street), he sought a presentation that might have been in the composer's mind as he wrote it. The performance was fresh and stimulating. The conductor brought out subtle values that had been submerged in two centuries of use. The "Hallelujah Chorus," for instance, was no longer a jubilant shout from first to last but a great and moving structure. The very first chord, so often hurried that its full effect is lost, was overwhelming. The final crescendo gave a thrill that neither a 19th century fireworks rendition nor a Hollywood "epic" could have touched.

As he announced in the press before the concert, Sir Ernest found that the massed effects of big choruses were unsuited to the "pellucid delicacy of the lighter numbers and tended to necessitate too pedestrian a tempo for such choruses as the savage 'He trusted in God' or the dynamic 'Let us break their bonds asunder'."

When Handel presented his work in 1740, he had a chorus and orchestra of only about 30 performers each. However, despite these economies, he was after a moving performance for a work which he actually did believe he had composed while under divine inspiration for four hot weeks that summer.

Contrasts

And Handel's exquisite concern for expression, balance and color in his choruses was reflected in Sir Ernest's conducting last week. The audience heard and were thrilled by massive dynamic effects, but they also were quietly yet deeply moved by the atmosphere and meaning of the lighter, lyrical parts. The fine chorus, "For unto us a Child is born," was generally marked with a subtle delicacy that contrasted with the loud-spoken climactic words, "Wonderful Counsellor." "Glory to God in the highest," "Behold the Lamb of God," "Lift up your heads," and the final "Amen," built up into a tremendous fugue, were ample proof to the audience packing Massey Hall that no matter what the future vogue of oratorio may be, there will always be a demand for such presentations of the "Messiah."

The soloists also owed much to the conductor in their interpretations. Contralto Nellie Smith sang "He shall feed his flock," one of the greatest melodies of all time and yet consisting of quite simple scale progressions, with superb artistry; her "He was despised" had dramatic poignancy. Soprano Frances James showed again the deathless beauty of the arias "Rejoice greatly," "Come unto Him," and "I know that my Redeemer Liveth." Tenor William Morton sang pleasantly with an impressive voicing of feeling, despite occasions when his tone left some demands unfulfilled. John Harcourt sang the bass role and did an exceptionally moving "The trumpet shall sound.'"

The orchestral numbers and accompaniments were without the cluttering ornaments that Mozart once added and consequently matched admirably Sir Ernest's conception of the vocal interpretations. Frederick Silvester ably handled the Hammond organ.

Highlights of last week's Pop concert were the two violin numbers by guest-artist John Dembeck, a member of the T.S.O.'s first violin section. His playing of Sarasate's "Gypsy Airs," with orchestral accompaniment under Ettore Mazzoleni's direction, convincingly showed his ability to master breath-taking technicalities and still project the fundamentally romantic atmosphere in gypsy melodies. Russian composer Jules Conus's "Violin Concerto in E minor" was filled with equally exacting technical demands, which Mr. Dembeck tossed off without batting an eye. However, it was Conus's fault, not Dembeck's, that the number had little musical value from the point of view of a Pop audience.

Calendar

Jan. 3: Jarmila Novotna, Czech soprano with T.S.O. at Pop concert; Massey Hall.

Jan. 2, 3 and 4: Frank Paris' Puppets in "Toby of the Circus"; Eaton Auditorium.

Jan. 6: Van Druten's romantic comedy, "Voice of the Turtle," with Harvey Stephens, Louisa Horton and Frances Tannehill; for two weeks at Royal Alexandra Theatre.

Jan. 7: Bernard Heinze, famed Australian conductor, guest-conducting the T.S.O.'s subscription concert; Massey Hall. Later in the month he will conduct Montreal's Les Concerts Symphoniques and the Vancouver Symphony.

Jan. 8: Lyric tenor Richard Tauber; Massey Hall. U.S. pianist Helen Fogel; Eaton Auditorium.

Jan. 9: Violinist Mischa Elman; Eaton Auditorium.

Jan. 10: Bernard Heinze, guest-conductor at T.S.O. Pop concert.

Jan 11: Baritone John Goss; Royal Ontario Museum Theatre.

ART AND ARTISTS

Mond Collection in Canadian Museum

By PAUL DUVAL

THE acquisition, by the Royal Ontario Museum, of the Sir Robert Mond collection of Egyptian objects adds considerably to the richness of Canada's leading museum's collection.

The Mond collection has been stored for safety during the war in England by the Victoria and Albert Museum until it was possible to ship it to its new permanent home in Toronto. Now, neatly arranged, it is on view at the Royal Ontario Museum as a special exhibit prior to being absorbed into the museum's general Egyptian section.

I shall speak, in this article, of the aesthetic import of the new acquisitions rather than of their archaeological worth. Undoubtedly, the most important items, artistically, in the Mond collection are the encaustic portraits of the late Roman period (second to third century A.D.) which are executed in wax on wood panels. Because of their intrinsic beauty as paintings, and also because of their fertile influence upon modern artists (particularly André Derain) these small panels are a welcome gift, indeed, to Canada's store of art treasures.

Two of these encaustic portraits have luckily survived virtually undamaged through the centuries—one of a bearded man, the other of a young woman — and are first-rate examples of their kind. The male portrait, painted in a bold, calligraphic style is one of the finest early Roman encaustic portraits I have ever seen anywhere.

It ranks with the remarkable encaustic portrait of the same period of a boy in a white tunic in the Metropolitan. Portrayed against a pale olive-green background, the bold, bearded head is drawn in warm umber and ochre tints, heightened with black passages into a vivid and forceful pattern. Five additional fragmentary portraits are valuable for their evidence of individual handling among the artists of the period, and comprise a very valuable supplement to the two complete panels.

There are also in the Mond collection a number of excellent pieces of sculpture which deserve deep critical respect. A female figurine in clay (circa 1500 B.C.) contains, in its crude, yet compelling, conventionalization and drastic simplification of

Helen Fogel, New York pianist and pupil of Schnabel, in recital at the Eaton Auditorium, Wed., Jan. 8.

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natural forms something of the richness of intense plastic power which is more frequently found in early Mayan and Aztec art. It is a quality of condensing and telescoping essentials into the most visually potent minimum of shapes and rhythms.

Related to the above figure is a much larger Predynastic female figure of baked mud which, with its tiny head, its disproportionately large body and enormous feet, strangely resembles the more recent creations of England's leading contemporary sculptor, Henry Moore.

It is among the *minutiae* of the Mond collection that there are some of the happiest creations. In a small group of four monkeys of the 14th to 16th century B.C. there is to be found some inkling, on a minor scale, of the majesty of space composition which marks such major 18th dynasty achievements as the full-length, seated limestone "Queen Hatshepsut" and the many noble portraits of Thutmose III. Indeed, in this little animal carving, measuring not more than four inches in height, is to be seen the microcosm of the macrocosm of what proved to be one of the richest flowerings of Egyptian monumental sculpture.

Among the other smaller pieces, a diminutive bronze statuette of an Egyptian scribe is a creation of fastidiously rendered beauty, rich and delicate in surface texture and pattern. Of the many tiny amulets (mostly of faience) in the exhibit, a few possess a kinship, in their special grandeur, to Scythian animal sculpture. This is particularly true of the small frog, the reclining ram and the white, carved fish.

The two sculptured studies of human feet, which were used as "models" for artist-apprentices in Egypt, much as classical Greek and Italian Renaissance casts have been used in art schools of more recent times, will prove interesting curiosities for any student of art.

THE FILM PARADE

The Irrepressible Fields and the Sad State of Screen Comedy

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT'S sad to think we will never hear the W. C. Fields' voice over the air again. There was such a rich saturation of comedy in W. C. Fields that even the radio couldn't deprive it of its quality. When he disappeared from the screen the voice alone could re-create the great man —the sublimity, the detachment, the cigar, the juggler's hand forever rescuing the escaping silk hat. No one approached W. C. Fields or was rash enough to attempt an imitation.

There is no point in lamenting that W. C. Fields is irreplaceable. What *is* lamentable is the dearth of comedians capable of shaping a unique comedy of their own. There is of course Danny Kaye; but the Kaye comedy is still a matter of feverish pantomime combined with a murderous talent for mimicry. All the great comedians have this to start with, but the genius of Fields and Chaplin and the Marx Brothers at their best was their gift for improvization, for the swift dislocation of uses and ideas, so that Chaplin's bowler hat could turn without warning into a birthday cake, which was instantly iced. Or the Marx Brothers could tear down a train of cars to feed the train's engine and arrive in triumph with nothing but the engine and the wheels.

And now Fields is dead, the Marx Brothers have all but vanished, and Charlie Chaplin has ceased to appear in anything but headlines. In their place we have people who practice making faces in front of the camera, comics with a line of machine-gun chatter, and grown-up men who talk baby-talk. You can assemble all these talents in one individual but you still won't get a comedian. You are more likely to get Red Skelton.

Red Handed

"The Showoff" is an old-fashioned comedy with a contrived plot whose structure is artlessly revealed at every turn. But its foolish hero, Aubrey Piper, represents a familiar if exaggerated aspect of American character—or did until he fell into the hands of Red Skelton.

The original Aubrey was an inept loud-talking nuisance. But he was a recognizable type and in the end his follies and their unhappy consequences brought him a certain sympathy from the audience. It was more or less a straight role, but Red Skelton is unable to contain himself in such a limited part. He must roar, prance, declaim, make faces and backslap all the old people in the cast till their hearing aids jump into their laps. The poor old comedy, which was never built for this sort of roughing-up, staggers and finally collapses under the Skelton treatment so that very little remains in the end but a series of Skelton acts, few of which were included in the original — Skelton setting the house on fire, Skelton demonstrating how to drive in traffic without a licence or even a lesson, Skelton demoralizing a radio quiz program, etc. etc.

The trouble is that in Red Skelton the producers had a far more uninhibited showoff than the original Aubrey Piper. Aubrey Piper was meant to distract only the unfortunate circle of his friends and relatives. Red Skelton won't be content with distracting anything less than the continent of America and all foreign markets. Probably the only place he can be let loose is in a great big two million dollar musical where his obstreperous talents won't come into collision with some author's attempt at characterization.

"Specter of the Rose" appears to have been inspired by the tragedy of Nijinsky, though the author has diverged from the original story to the extent of making his unhappy hero a paranoid with homicidal tendencies. The piece, which was directed, produced and considerably over-written by Ben Hecht, has a number of interesting ballet sequences, with an effective musical score by George Antheil. When its characters are dancing or merely trying out routines in the ballet studio conducted by Madame La Sylphe (Judith Anderson) the picture is a pleasure to watch. But when they begin to debate, which they do at the drop of a generalization, everything comes to a loud standstill while the characters wrangle indignantly about Life and Art. Untamed is the mildest word for Ben Hecht's dialogue, which is at its fanciest when it is being delivered by Lionel Stander, the disillusioned poet who acts as a sort of angry chorus to the action. The two stars, Ivan Kirov and Viola Essen, are accomplished dancers and remarkably handsome young people as well. But the film itself never quite succeeds in being as large as its pretensions.

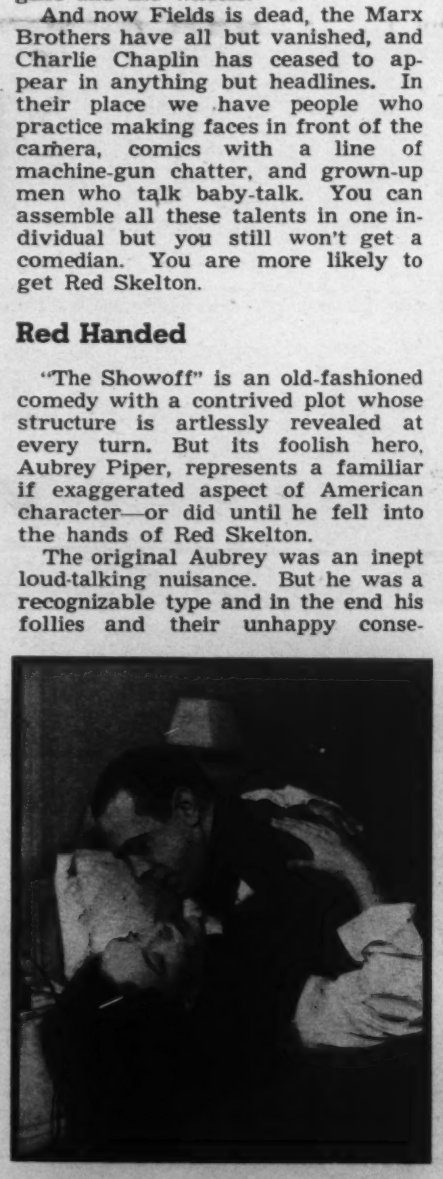
SWIFT REVIEW

MY DARLING CLEMENTINE. Another old-fashioned Western, with plenty of action and lots of splendid scenery. Directed by John Ford, and starring Henry Fonda and Linda Darnell.

THE SEARCHING WIND. Screen version of Lillian Hellman's indignant stage tract on appeasement, with diatribe looming considerably larger than drama. Robert Young, Sylvia Sidney.

THE BIG SLEEP. Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall in a rather confused but constantly stimulating drama of blackmail murder, double and triple crossing, and of course love.

THE STRANGE LOVE OF MARTHA IVERS. Violent but effective melodrama, with Barbara Stanwyck and Van Heflin, both at their tough best.



For two weeks commencing Jan. 6 at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, there will run John van Druten's romantic comedy, "The Voice of the Turtle". Shown above are Louisa Horton and Harvey Stephens. Frances Tannehill is the third member of the cast.

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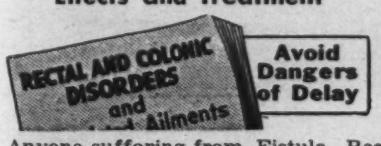

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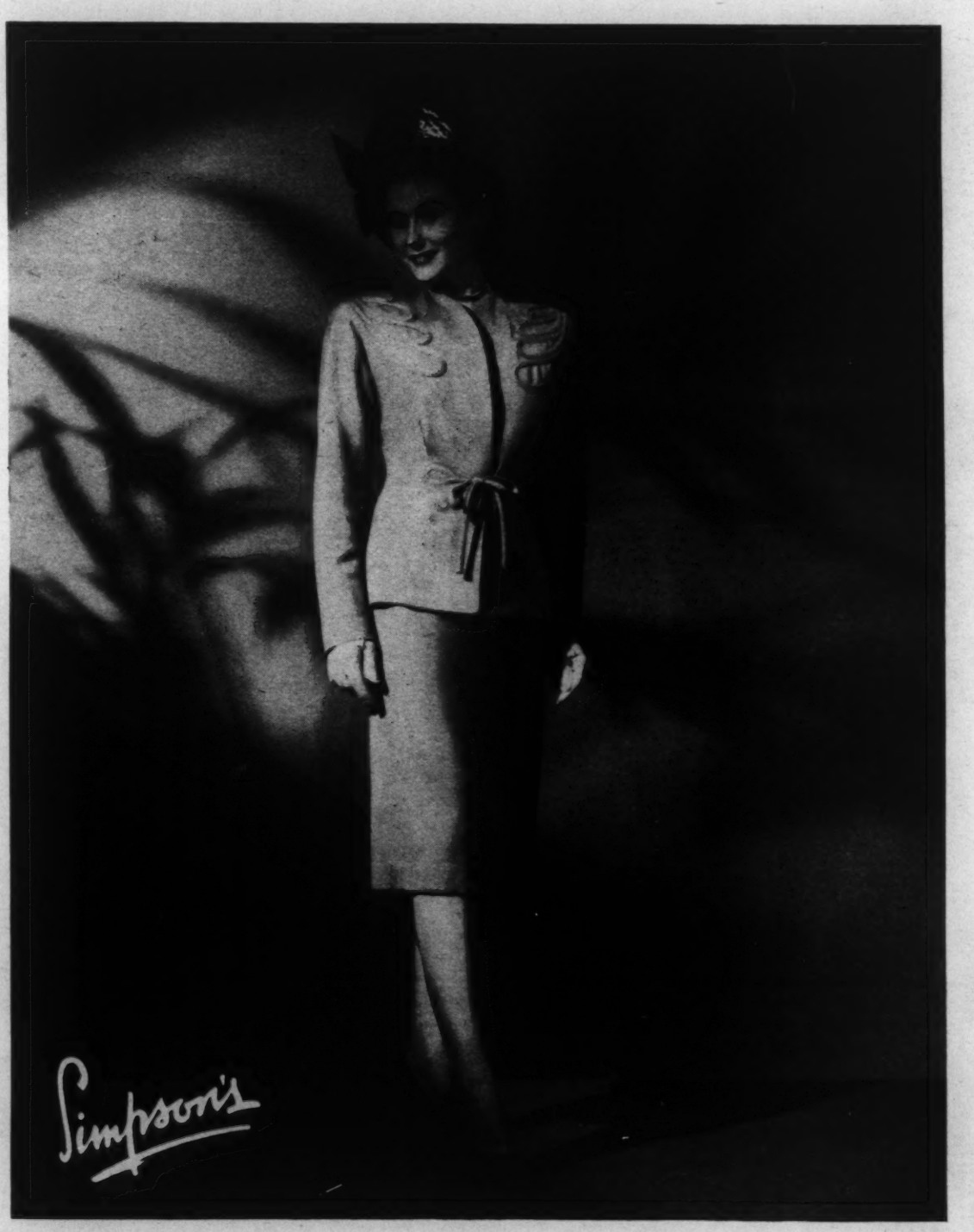

Nathalie Nicoli of California, does a slim suit in honey-colored wool gabardine. Beautifully detailed with soft swirls of applique, easy sleeves and waist-accenting ties.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

War Workers Remain in B.C. and Boost Her Past Million Mark

By P. W. LUCE

Vancouver.

CALCULATIONS based on the latest issue of ration books show that the population of British Columbia is now 1,019,745, an increase of 145,474 in two years.

While the ration book count is not as scientific as the official decennial census, the margin of error is not more than a few thousands at the most. British Columbia has certainly passed the million mark. More than half the increase is in the Greater Vancouver area. The population there has jumped from 376,988 to 462,514 in two years, while New Westminster and the Fraser Valley also show considerable gains.

The city of Victoria is up from 55,616 to 61,091, a smaller increase than had been expected. The whole of Vancouver Island now registers 177,776, a gain of 25,258 since October, 1944. Prince Rupert and Nelson are the only two cities to record losses. In each case the decrease is around 2,000 persons.

The big wages of the war years brought thousands of workers to the Pacific Coast, and most of them are staying even though their fat jobs ended when the industries closed. At the end of last October the Federal Department of Labor reports that there were 18,000 unplaced applicants for 7,000 unfilled vacancies in British Columbia, 11,818 of these being in Vancouver where 3,200 jobs were going begging, while Victoria had 1,900 for 603, and New Westminster had 1,575 for 444.

Shortage of supplies, especially on the construction trades, was responsible for much of this unemployment.

The annual report of the B. C. Department of Labor shows that in 1945 there were 69,592 working days lost through 18 strikes. The most serious of these was the walkout of the miners who refused to work under the existing meat rationing, this accounting for more than half the time lost. A street railway strike over a few cents in the pay scale resulted in 24,540 lost days.

Miners at the Top

Of the 141,182 registered salaried employees and wage earners, 93.46 per cent are working 48 hours a week or less.

The average earnings of individual workers are $38.50 a week, with the coal miners at the top with $42.11, and the cigar makers low men with a meager $20.90. Seven firms have payrolls exceeding $1,000,000 a year, and there are 449 firms that issue cheques in excess of $100,000 every 12 months.

At the peak of wartime production in 1943, B.C.'s payroll was $395,000,000 a year. By 1945 it had dropped to $370,000,000, a decrease of $25,000,000. Up to two years ago shipbuilding easily outstripped all other industries in wage distribution, but it is now down to $10,242,912. Lumbering was in the lead in 1945 with a payroll of $49,074,693 a year, but this figure is hardly likely to be approached this year because of the long strike last spring.

Used Car Sales

In the last six months 17,000 used car sales have been made in Vancouver. Five per cent of these have been in strict accordance with Wartime Prices and Trades Board. Ninety-five per cent of the autos have been sold on the black market. The Vancouver Motors, Ltd., which normally sells 1,000 used cars and trucks a year, will have handled less than 50 in all.

Managing Director C. E. Thompson, who is also an alderman and is known to have mayoral aspirations, has given the Retail Credit Grantor's Association this information. He does not expect to see any improvement "so long as the Government places a premium on a dealer's honesty by restricting his judgment".

There is no way of telling how much has been paid in excess of ceiling prices by impatient buyers, but prosecutions by the W.P.T.B. have been very few. Only one notoriously active firm has been temporarily stopped from continuing its illegitimate business.

Cars are occasionally advertised for sale at $500, but by the time a prospect arrives the price has risen to $1,200 or $1,500. He may protest, but either he pays the price or he gets no car. There's always somebody quite willing to agree that the ceiling's off and the sky's the limit.

Paved with Silver

One of the sunken pools in the famous Butchart Gardens in Victoria has its bottom almost covered with copper and silver coins. Tossed there for luck by tourists, the money will be recovered and turned over to the Alexandra Solarium for Crippled Children.

Frank Paris' puppet show at Eaton Auditorium, Jan. 2, 3 and 4, stars this gay, dancing Oriental beauty.

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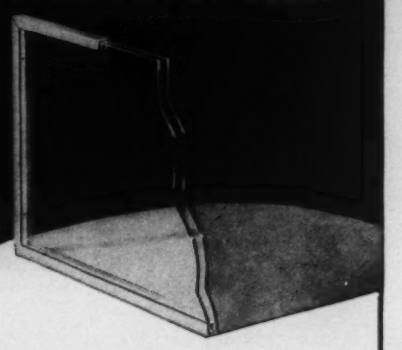

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Why Canadians Won't Surrender to the Orderly Custom of Queueing

By EILEEN PARTON

AFTER nine years of London, I am conditioned to queueing. I take it for granted. It is a discipline so thoroughly ingrained, consciously and unconsciously, that I can state categorically when I set foot once more upon Canadian soil a few months ago no other alternative for purposes of shopping, travelling upon public conveyances, or attending the theatre, cluttered up my thinking apparatus.

Consequently it was a severe shock to my nervous system when, the day after I landed, I happened by the hosiery counter in a large Montreal departmental store, just as they brought out some nylons. Unaware of any danger, I joyously steered in. In a matter of seconds, I was surrounded by a kicking, screaming mob of women in full cry. I staggered back in alarm, and was about to turn and fly, when a brace of hearty housewives broke cover just behind me and swept me with them into the melée. Eventually I managed to crawl out, dishevelled, angry, and so badly shaken I had to abandon my own shopping expedition and return home in a taxi.

Since then, I have become somewhat hardened. Living and working in Toronto as I do, it is a case of dig in my elbows and join battle or remain forever standing on the curb when five o'clock comes around. I avoid the stocking counters, I will admit, preferring ribboned and mended hose to a repetition of my former experience. But the initial shock has worn off, so that I can sit down and dispassionately survey the situation.

Coming on it suddenly, as I did, it seemed so horribly uncivilized. But after a few months of observation I am convinced that with Canadians, it is instinctive—just as instinctive as is the Englishman's solemn queueing. Which opens the subject to consideration on very broad terms.

Why is it, fundamentally, that Britishers queue, and Canadians scramble? After a good deal of deep thought, I think I have the answer, which I have reduced to three main headings—age, climate, and environment.

Let us take age first. Canadians have as yet but a young civilization, with four hundred years to the Britishers' two thousand years of history. They are nearer—in some parts, still within—the pioneering era; the era of staking claims, of first-come, first-served. In a nutshell, the era of the go-getter. There are still things to be had for the taking, and as long as that condition obtains, the instinct to grab will be with us. Yes, it is a matter of age—the behavior of the child, as compared to the adult, in whom a civilizing process has transmuted the eager "Me! Me first!" into a restrained acceptance of rightful order in all things—and in whom the witnessing of undisciplined scramble is apt to produce an ever-so-faint expression of hauteur.

Did I hear someone ask if, then, with the passing of the centuries and the painful process of growing up, queueing will come to Canada?

Well—no. That's not all of the answer. We have not yet tackled the question of climate. And this is admittedly a fact—decisive and, unlike age, inalterable. England has what is termed an enervating climate. Any Canadian who has ever been there will confirm me in this. And quite apart from queueing, it can be said to account for many strangenesses peculiarly British.

In Flight

I was there nine years. The first two I lived in a fever of impatience, muttering under my breath, trying to force the pace, trying to do things at my accustomed Canadian rate. The natives hugged the wall as I charged down the street. Greengrocers looked harassed as I demanded faster service. The girls behind the counters stared at me in amazement, then continued their leisured conversations. I couldn't even hurry up my bills, which took six months to reach me, arriving in an exhausted condition. My only joy was in the buses, which never actually stop, discharging and taking on their passengers in flight.

And after two years, all this ceased. It never occurred to me to comment on the seemingly better service I got. I was blissfully unaware of there being anything to comment on. I chatted with my greengrocer, and got to be quite pally with the shopgirls. I was faintly disturbed at having to run for buses all the time, but it didn't, then, penetrate to my consciousness that I had suffered any change. But I can see now—just as you can—that something very important had happened.

Yes, you're quite right. I had become enervated.

An enervated person does not like fuss or bustle or discomfort. And an enervated person does not care how long anything takes; he has become quite impervious to the phenonenon of time. Therefore, the result logical. When in a crowd, don't scramble. Queue. It takes less effort.

Quicksilver

I have tried, in my mind's eye, to place in Canada some of the queues I have seen in England. But I cannot achieve the vision. My mind boggles. They have a quality of placidity, of resignation, that is out of keeping with the Canadian character. And if you do not believe me, watch, next time you are in a crowd. The essential element of any Canadian gathering has much in common with quicksilver. Observe a football, or a hockey, crowd. I won't try to describe it—you know what it's like. On the other hand, I invite you to attend a cricket match. The spectators sit like statues, and a reverent hush dominates the whole proceedings, broken very occasionally by the frightful clatter of a momentary handclap and a cultured "Oh, I say—well played, what?"

Indeed, there is about a London queue a quality of dogged long-suffering which may well explain its triumphant survival of the blitz. During that fantastic episode in my career, my room-mate (an ex-Torontonian) and I were nonplussed to receive from her sister a communication which read "Do not worry. There is no panic in Toronto". At the time, we were frankly bewildered. Now, from my new vantage point, I can understand and appreciate the message. Had panic broken out in Toronto, even from that distance the repercussions could undoubtedly have produced the gravest consequences. My roommate, I might add, is at present in China.

Well, anyway, so much for climate. We have yet to consider environment—which I hasten to assure you will be less psychiatric than it sounds.

England is one of those overpopulated countries that conjures up a vision of frantic thousands struggling to retain a foothold on every cliff and shore. But while things have not yet come to that pass, the question of lebensraum is nevertheless a serious one. When you have the equivalent of the whole of the population of Canada crowded into one city—London—the old saw "a place for everything, and everything in its place" takes on a new and personal meaning. Londoners know that it is not possible to jam everyone onto the first bus that goes by at five o'clock. Even the most elementary knowledge of mathematics will concede that. In order to avoid chaos, therefore, they have evolved the system of "everyone in his turn" as the easiest, fairest, and most efficient way of dealing with the problem. Queueing, in London, was started voluntarily; and has a solidly practical basis.

Room To Spare

On the other hand, scatter that same population over the whole of Canada, and each individual can achieve a magnificent isolation. The mere fact that cities are overcrowded at the moment doesn't alter the fact that there is fundamentally room for all, and to spare, and giving the other fellow a push doesn't squeeze him into the sea; contrariwise, he might by sheer accident stumble, in the process, onto a gold mine.

So that while scrambling may be less courteous than ordered queueing, it does not, in Canada, necessarily indicate unkindness as a national characteristic. However much we may say that we have made our country, in the final analysis it is our country that has made, has characterized, us. We are Canadians, accustomed to thinking in terms of vast, uninhabited stretches of landscape; and when we come across a minute corner of it—say, a streetcar—that is slightly overcrowded, our pioneering instinct tells us to push. And, not being by nature enervated, we push like hell.

So there you have it. To queue, or not to queue? Courtesy or childishness? Strength, or weakness? Instinct, or necessity? I leave it to you.

But I have to add a postscript. I was in a departmental store recently (my doctor tells me I shall have to give them up,) riding down an escalator, when I saw something that nearly made me fall over the railing in surprise. Yes, you've guessed it. A queue. Also—you're right again—by the stocking counter.

Though a queue with a difference—not the solid, stolid, blankly staring, depressed queue of London. This one was alive and vibrant; I could see the individual gesture, the animated expression, the little knottings here and there as heads huddled over gossip, while the queue itself snaked in and out of counters, wriggling and bouncing with an elan quite distinctively Canadian.

Food for thought, indeed. Has the queue, then, come to Canada at last? What does it mean? For it must have significance — everything is against its having happened spontaneously.

Perhaps we are growing up.

JOAN RIGBY

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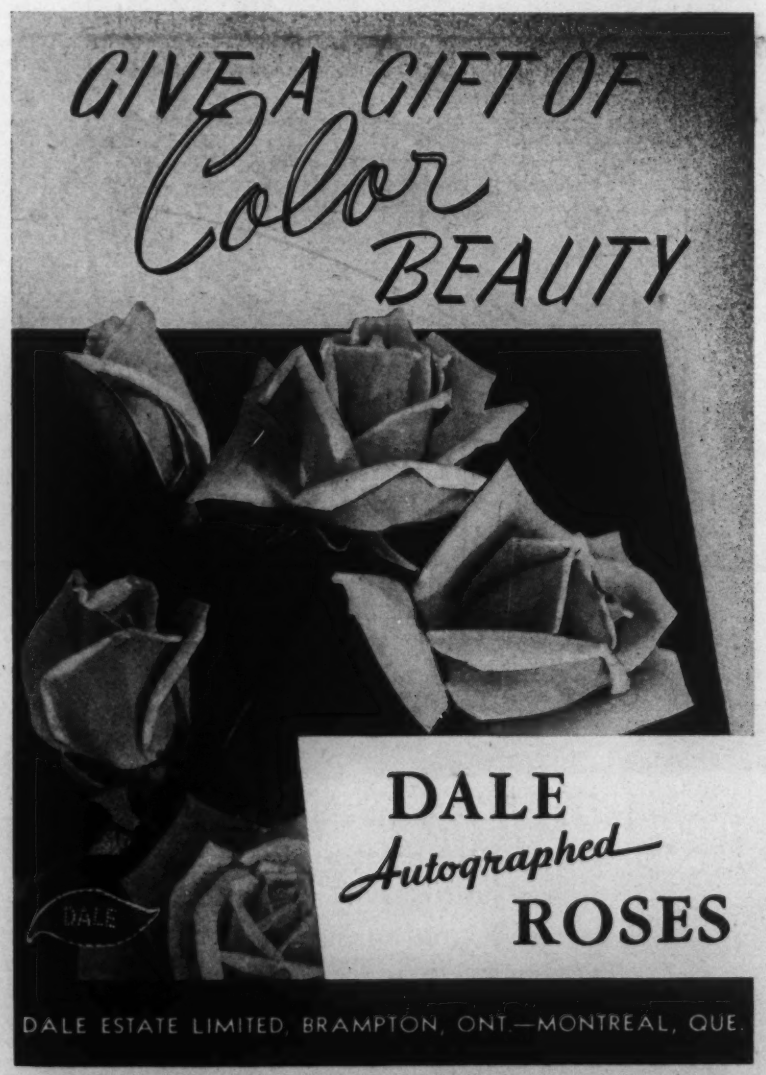

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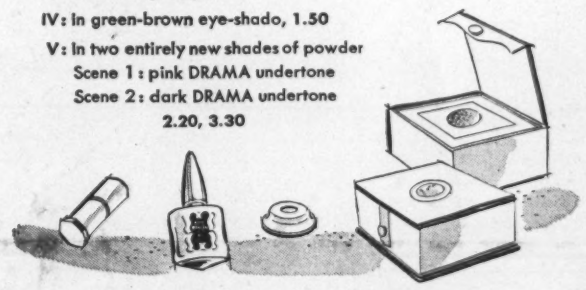

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CONCERNING FOOD

Mr. Bell's Invention Has a Rest and Cook's Sanity Is Restored

By JANET MARCH

ONE more holiday is nearly over. Soon again meals will be on time, and the breakfast dishes will be clean in their cupboard by nine o'clock, instead of noon. The telephone will be an instrument to be used for such ordinary things as ordering groceries, not a means of mystic communication of which the talk at one end sounds rather like a stuck record repeating such phrases as "He did?! How super! Have you enough mooluh? Oh! He's a drool!" This goes on for hours with the visible speaker draped on your bed crushing the recently cleaned bedspread. It is really for this sort of thing that Alexander Graham Bell fixed up his clever invention.

The holidays are disorganizing and seem to leave the house continually in a frightful mess, but they are fun and it's always sad when the books are fished out again and the front door slams at half past eight every morning. Another thing to be said for holidays is that they do not strain the ingenuity of the housekeeper, for the young, by and large, are not disciples of Escoffier; not for them the dish with the unusual flavor or the wine sauce. What you need to please is hot dogs unlimited, cold turkey, chocolate cake and lots of a nationally advertised soft drink. If you have plenty of these foods in your larder you are all set for a successful round of entertaining.

After turning out a good many meals for the young this seems to be a good time to try your hand at a little more tricky cookery.

Chicken Livers

1 pound of chicken livers
¾ cup of grated cheese
1 pound of spinach
6 cupfuls of cooked noodles
4 tablespoonfuls of sherry
2 tablespoonfuls of butter
Salt and pepper

Wash and cook the spinach and chop it fairly finely and season with salt and pepper. Mix in a baking dish with the cooked noodles which should also be seasoned with salt and pepper. Cut up the livers in smallish pieces and sauté them gently in a little fat turning them till they are cooked on all sides. When they are nearly done add the sherry and let them cook a few more minutes, and then add to the spinach and noodle mixture stirring in also half of the grated cheese. Add whatever sherry is left in the pan too. Dot the top of the dish with the butter, sprinkle with the rest of the grated cheese and brown in the oven for ten to fifteen minutes.

Savories are an addition to a dinner which very few people seem to get around to, but if you just increase the quantities then you have a good luncheon or supper dish.

Angels On Horseback

½ pint of oysters
2 tablespoons of lemon juice
Cayenne pepper
Bacon

Fasten a piece of bacon around each oyster and secure it with a toothpick. Sprinkle with cayenne pepper and dip in lemon juice and either cook very gently on each side in a frying pan, until the bacon is crisp, or else cook in the broiler. This is not a dish which you can go away and leave as it needs your undivided attention while it is cooking.

Now that anchovies can be had in cans again a quick and easy savory is fillets of anchovy on toast. Just warm the anchovies in a pan, being careful not to break them when turning them over, and serve on hot buttered toast.

Bombay Toast

This sounds as if it was full of Major Grey's Chutney. (I've always wondered who Major Grey was and if there was a Mrs. Grey, or was he a gourmet bachelor in the Indian Army?). It is really just scrambled eggs with a few capers chopped up and added and also a very little anchovy. Usually anchovy paste was used, but if you can only find the fillets just mash up a couple with a fork and a little of the oil in the can.

If you want to make an extra special dish try stuffing mushrooms.

Stuffed Mushrooms

1 pound of large mushrooms
3 tablespoons of butter
5 tablespoons of chopped celery
1 teaspoon of Worcester sauce
2 tablespoons of minced onion
3 tablespoons of chopped almonds
2 tablespoons of sherry
Salt and pepper

Take the tops off the mushrooms and save the stalks for soup. Parboil them in salted water till they are tender, which should take about ten minutes. Then drain them. Put the largest mushroom tops on a cookie tin and chop up the smaller ones. Melt the butter in a frying pan and add the chopped mushrooms, celery, onion, Worcester sauce, almonds, sherry and the salt and pepper. Cook for about five minutes and then stuff the tops with the mixture and heat till very hot in the oven. Serve on toast.

• •

HALL OF MIRRORS

I LOOK in mirrors; everyway
About me seeing still
Only myself — contracted or expanded —
Familiar fault or quality in caricature
Dominating face or figure;
Speaking in glance or gesture;
Drawing, repelling, as the case may be.

A Hall of Mirrors—and I've paid my dime
For a poor show;
At best, no laughing matter—

Beyond the mirrors, I have heard,
Another face, with lineaments divine,
Awaits the eyes of him who dares
To smash the mirrors,
Sweeping them aside;
Shattering the empty images of self—
The loved and loathed.

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THE OTHER PAGE

The Man Who Had So Much

By HORACE BROWN

SOME men seem born to the unusual. Like Eric.

To most of us, Eric was an envy and a challenge. It was hard to remember a time when he had not been famous and lionized. He made the jump from boy soprano to full-fledged tenor with no particular vibrato. He managed radio stars and radio stations with equal aplomb. His daily program was a network feature for years. His recordings were world-famous. While his success was not phenomenal, it was steady and assured.

This success might have been easier to bear had Eric been overbearing or a boor or greedy and grasping. Unfortunately for our egos, Eric was charming, properly dignified, easily approachable, and generous in a conservative way. His speaking voice was quiet and pleasant, with more than the hint of a drawl, and he had a smile that lit up his whole lean face and made him straightforwardly handsome, so that women sighed over him and men said he was "swell." His medium height did not offend, and his thoughtful manners were appreciated.

It was hard to resent Eric, and we lower mortals could only end by grudgingly admitting that perhaps the man had something. Eric was a man who had so much of what it apparently takes to make life worthwhile, with the disarming modesty so little associated with topnotchers, that it was impossible to reach with him the end of envy, which is hatred and a false pity.

Although a young man, he had had a distinguished record in World War I. He was, I am told, one of the youngest colonels in the entire Allied Armies, a merit won on the field. I never heard a word of this from Eric, who did not even bother to wear a discharge button. There was, somewhere, a medal, but the letters never appeared after his name.

In all the work I did with Eric, he was courteous and capable. While I may have felt brash and young in his presence, it was not from anything he said or did but from my own heroic concept of his dimensions. He would, no doubt, have been horrified to learn that he was in our minds a being apart and unordinarily gifted. He would have deprecated, and murmured something about "the breaks," which would have been but half-truthful.

The men envied Eric most particularly, I recall, for his success with women. His fine-spun voice and his gentle eyes glowing in the lean face were invitations to romance. Where we fumbled, Eric recovered. Where we were hit-and-miss, Eric scored. Given an even opportunity, Eric could out-gallant the lot of us and without a seeming effort.

There were whispers that Eric had not had a happy domestic life, that he had been divorced, but I found such a domestic state compatible with Eric. A comet does not stay with the star; no one woman was made who could hold Eric, although many thought it worth the try. The comet blazed on quietly to newer heavens, after a brief spell of celestial fireworks.

When World War II enshrouded the nation, Eric went to England. Too old for active service, he joined as a war correspondent. Some of his radio stories of the Blitz of London are microphone classics. Intrepid as ever, he jumped with a paratroop battalion in Belgium, and was one of the few to return. His voice was a conscience for all of us. Eric was riding the whirlwinds again, while we had to stay with our feet insecurely on the ground.

He came back for a furlough, and we did an inspirational radio series for the Government together. Quieter than ever, a little more drawn around the mouth, he spoke of so much that I had missed that I wished I could hate him or pity him for the thousandth time; instead, I liked him more than ever. To me, Eric was a man who had so much more than the usual store that my own little successes, my pride in my wife and children, my hopes and ambitions were small beside his grandeur.

One day we attended a screening in connection with our radio series. A tall, rather attractive girl was waiting in the lobby.

"My daughter," said Eric, saying it with so much wistful wonder, I looked again and again at the tall girl to capture him in her. She seemed nervous. They sat together through the film, and whispered from time to time.

When the lights went up, the girl excused herself. She had Eric's charming mixture of diffidence and assurance. Taller than he, she suddenly made him look old and uncertain. I sat and waited for him. When he spoke, it was fumblingly, as though he wanted to confide but had forgotten how.

"She's a swell girl," he said. I nodded, knowing she was Eric's daughter. "I don't know what to do. I wish there was something I could say. She's so young."

His hands were lacing in and out of one another. I noticed for the first time how they were losing their smoothness and roundness.

"Her mother and I—I guess you've heard about that. The child came to me for advice. She's only twenty, and she's going to marry a Norwegian flier. He's on his embarkation leave. I know she shouldn't. She won't be happy. But how can I reach her? What can I say to her? She's my daughter. My heart is in my mouth when I see her on these rare occasions, I love her so much. But I don't really know her. I've lived another life. I—"

The drawling voice was tired and discouraged. "I suppose I'll go on, as I've always gone on. I haven't much ahead of me . . . nor has she."

I began to pity Eric.

• •

A BOOB AN' ADAM

YOUR humble servant (may his tax decrease!)
The other night enjoyed a dream of peace
Wherein I shopped, and saw the counters piled
With goods I used to notice, as a child:
Yea, sockeye salmon in tremendous tins,
And soap chips, not in packages, but bins;
Of jelly powders a gigantic mound,
And loins of pork at seven cents a pound;
Tomato catsup? (O delightful nap!)
You brought your jug, and simply turned a tap!
A cashier at the exit barred my way,
Smiled at my load, and said, "No need to pay."
Whom should I see, when I regained the street,
But Adam, to my great surprise, complete
With fig-leaf, carrying a golden book,
And to my wonderment and puzzled look
Replied the First of Men: "My tome displays
The names of those on earth whose shopping days
Have mostly ended in a fruitless quest."
And darned if my name didn't lead the rest!

J. E. P.

TO A PIONEER WIFE

WE broke new trails, wild roses at our feet,
And by the banks of the Saskatchewan
We found the thorny brakes as scented sweet
As any incense Eden gave to man;
And each new Spring, the slowly melting snow
Pours fresh life into this sanctuary—
And through its wilderness the soft winds blow
Till their warm kiss stirs the anemone.

When earth's First Two were driven forth that day,
Out of a garden into untame land,
Surely compassion with its gentler way
Led them through barren landscape, hand in hand,
Until their wandering feet found all they sought
By tangled beauty spots, where God still wrought.

ANDREW GRAHAM

"The Blue Door" by Andre Bieler, head of Dept. of Fine Arts at Queen's University, was recently shown at Eaton's Galleries, Toronto.

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£10 Million May Revive British Cotton Mills

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The British Government's proposal of a grant of 25 per cent of the cost of new spinning machinery ordered by units of 500,000 spindles or over has been received favorably by nearly everyone as the only hope of reviving the British cotton industry.

Textiles form one of Britain's best export hopes, although the state of world markets by the time this scheme is completed cannot be foretold.

London.

SIR STAFFORD CRIPP'S plan to revive the British cotton industry has achieved the rare distinction of being acclaimed by the industrialists and by the City without being condemned by the more ardent of the Government's supporters.

The qualities which commend it to everyone are simplicity and directness. It rejects the roundabout subsidy for re-equipment by three years' increase in selling prices and a levy of 3/9d. per spindle recommended by the Working Party for the industry which reported some months back, and instead proposes a flat grant by the Government of 25 per cent of the cost of new spinning machinery ordered by units of 500,000 spindles or over. If a subsidy is indispensable, as it seems to be, then a straightforward one is the best. This arrangement is expected to cost about £10 million.

Ever since the collapse which followed the boom of 1920 the British cotton industry has been a sorry spectacle. An industry that in the 19th century led the world in textiles has been floundering for a generation in a state very like decay, with antiquated machinery, bad labor conditions, low wages and yet high costs, unable to compete with either the highly-organized industries of the West or the "rice standard" industries of the East

When the second World War came there was an immense demand for textiles for the Services, and only by the closing of scores of old mills could the cotton industry be braced to the task. Since the war there has been an equally intense demand, both for home consumption and for export, and the industry has been unable to meet it. Quite recently the last of the mills closed under the concentration scheme were permitted to reopen, but many were unable to do so because they simply could not get the necessary labor.

Permanently Lower?

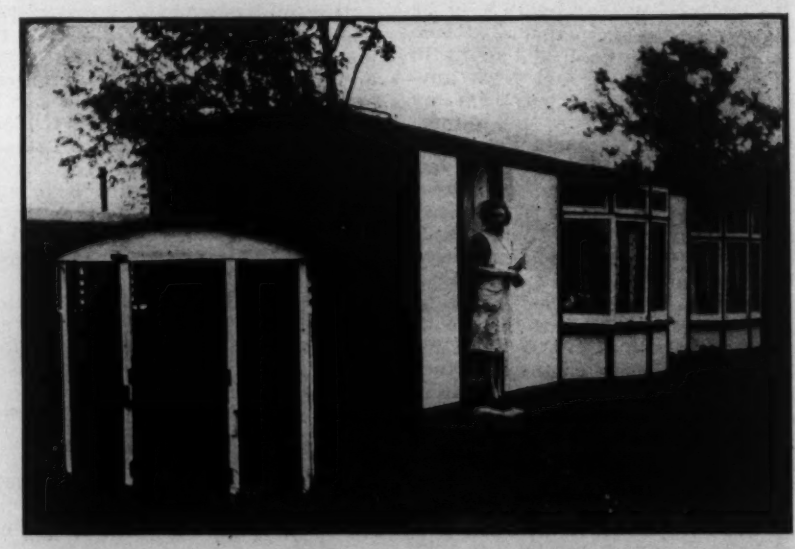
The cotton industry's labor force has settled, it seems permanently, about one-third below the levels of pre-war. The reason is that, as in other basic industries such as coal mining and agriculture, wages and working conditions are inferior to those offered by new industries. Obviously, one way to overcome the textile shortage would have been to enforce a standard of wages which would attract operatives in pre-war volume (for in organic textiles there is no shortage of raw material), and, in fact, new agreements have recently been reached which have at least stopped the decline.

However, Sir Stafford's plan, like the Working Party's report, frankly recognizes the probability that the labor force is settled on a lower level, and seeks means to use it more efficiently. First, better machinery is to be provided. Secondly, the

(*Continued on Next Page*)

"FIDO" Flames Dance Here for Fog-Hampered Pilots

"Fido" flames lighted to clear away fog for inbound pilots under zero ceiling create illusion of dancing circus animals in this picture made at the Landing Aids Experimental Station at Arcata, California, during tests of this system which makes possible all-weather flying and speedier operation along continental airways. Plane is a Douglas C-47 Skymaster.



Despite atom bombs and nationalization of coal mines, Britons still give most of their attention to the housing crisis. Here M. Anderson of Hampstead, near Gloucester, has made his home in an old railway carriage. Note the bay windows. Accommodation consists of an all-electric kitchenette, sitting-room and bedroom equipped with modern furniture.

An enterprising English builder shows what can be done to speed building by erecting two complete houses at Grays, Essex, in 34 days.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Appalling Cost of Strikes

By P. M. RICHARDS

WE ENTER 1947 in a better atmosphere both internationally and domestically as a result of Russia's surprising conversion to the spirit of compromise and the indications that the big labor unions, alarmed by the vigor of public reaction to the coal walkout and the prospect that continued truculence will harden the new Congress' attitude toward labor, will henceforth moderate their position in respect of strikes and wage demands.

How quickly big work stoppages, which need not have occurred, can disrupt the entire economic life of a great nation was frighteningly demonstrated by the railway and coal strikes in the United States. Obviously such things cannot be tolerated; the democratic way of life cannot survive if they are.

What is not commonly understood is the appalling extent of the economic loss caused by strikes. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics recently issued figures showing that no less than 98,225,000 man-days were lost in the United States because of strikes during the first nine months of 1946. That is an all-time high, and compares with an average of 13,630,000 man-days lost in corresponding periods in the years 1935 to 1939. These figures indicate a loss to workers of at least $750 millions in wages. Even so, they tell only part of the story. They cover only the direct wage loss as a result of strikes, and do not include collateral losses of wages and profits in trade and service industries, nor the production and wages lost in industries forced to shut down because of strikes outside their own plants.

Studebaker, the Innocent Bystander

Paul G. Hoffman, chairman of the Committee for Economic Development and president of the Studebaker Corporation, said in New York the other day that he knows from the latter company's experience how staggering such losses can be. Studebaker, he said, unlike most of its competitors, was able to reconvert to peacetime operations without a strike in its own plants. Nevertheless, the indirect cost of strikes has been tremendous. From October 1, 1945, to June 30, 1946, Studebaker was scheduled to produce 134,500 passenger cars and trucks. But, through no fault of the company's, it produced only some 43,000 units during that nine-months' period. Its failure to attain scheduled production was due almost entirely to strikes and slowdowns in plants of suppliers. This failure cost Studebaker's employees approximately 15 million man-hours of work, or more than $20 millions in wages, and deprived the country's transportation system of some 90,000 greatly needed automobiles.

The president of Studebaker said it was apparent from figures such as these that labor and management must bury the hatchet if the economy was to survive; industry could not long continue to suffer the staggering losses of the past year. He said that what was needed was "a new set of ground rules controlling collective bargaining," and suggested that such rules should put pressure on both management and labor to rely upon persuasion rather than coercion for the attainment of objectives.

For example, management should not be allowed to enter into collective bargaining negotiations with authority in its pocket to stage a lockout if its terms are not met; similarly, labor leaders should not be permitted to enter negotiations with a blind strike vote in their pocket. "True bargaining cannot be carried on when either party is pointing a loaded and cocked gun at the other." If management and labor then fail to reconcile their views, both sides should be forced to tell their story in full and in writing to the people who would suffer most from a strike or lockout — management disclosing the terms of its most favorable offer and labor leaders revealing their reasons for rejecting it.

The Chip-on-the-Shoulder Attitude

The second major move required is a change in attitude by both management and labor. Today, both parties too often enter negotiations with a chip-on-the-shoulder attitude, ready to fight at the drop of a hat. Rather than fight each other, employers and labor leaders should be determined to fight for peace. And, said Hoffman, the major responsibility for such a change of attitude must rest with the employers; it is up to them to prove to their employees and the public that they place the maintenance of industrial peace first.

Sixty-six per cent of the people canvassed in a recent U.S. Gallup pole voted in favor of Congressional action to curb the labor unions. Mr. Hoffman said that if this mood should express itself in punitive legislation against the unions, the result might be more bitterness and conflict, and prove as harmful to management as to workers.

Canada can afford the economic loss due to strikes even less than the United States. Ordinarily this country derives about one third of its national income from foreign trade, comparing with less than 10 per cent in the case of the United States. In view of the highly precarious prospects for Canada's foreign trade over the next several years at least, it is vitally important that this country should not raise additional obstacles to trade by increasing costs and decreasing production through strikes. The fact which the average citizen does not yet fully realize is that economically this country is more or less "out on a limb" because of its foreign trade dependence; salvation will be difficult enough with even the most favorable conditions at home. To provide needed goods and jobs at home, and to win and hold foreign markets, Canada needs large and sustained production as never before in peacetime.

(*Continued from Page* 18)

machinery is to be more intensively used by the double-shift system of working — a revolution for Lancashire.

There are several reasons why the industry is not re-equipping itself quickly enough to break through the "spinning bottleneck." In the first place, the textile machinery industry is congested with orders, and hitherto, to earn foreign exchange, it has been necessary to give export orders some priority. (Sir Stafford has said that the industry can execute more orders for spinning machinery than it has on hand, but it is assumed that he allows for some re-orientation towards British spinning requirements.)

Further, under the system of controls which has to be enforced in the postwar scarcity, the incentive to re-equip is lacking. The old machinery has been earning quite good profits at the current level of yarn prices, and every pound of yarn produced has, of course, an assured market. Left to themselves, the smaller spinning firms would not find it profitable to scrap their out-of-date machinery and buy new equipment at present high costs.

The history of the cotton industry in the past 20 years or so does not suggest that it would look ahead to the period of competition and plan for future survival, and the Government is wisely offering incentives.

There has been some criticism of the 500,000-spindle limit as qualification for the grant. Some say that the limit should have been put higher, to compel the small straggling firms to amalgamate and rationalize on a large scale. Others say that a 500,000-spindle group, spread over several mills, may be less efficient than several small undertakings.

Failure to Modernize

But it is obvious to most people that one of Lancashire's troubles has been its failure to develop on modern lines, organizationally as well as mechanically. The last census showed nearly half of the total of 39 million spindles owned by numerous separate undertakings each working less than 200,000 spindles.

There is much to be said for specialization on certain qualities which suit certain customers—indeed, on cheap mass-production lines Britain is unlikely to compete successfully with the East. (The re-establishment of Japanese competition is now taken as a future certainty.)

But specialization must be on rational lines. There has to be some compromise between quality and quantity—even assuming, doubtfully, that a larger scale of output can only be achieved at the cost of individual quality. At any rate, there is a big home demand, at present clamped down by rationing, which must sooner or later be satisfied. And there is an unprecedented opportunity to sell good-class textiles in quantity overseas.

Textiles offer one of Britain's best hopes of earning dollars from the U.S. and Canada. If yarn output can be stepped up by new spinning machinery — after which attention will doubtless be given to the weaving side—there is a reasonable chance that a steady flow of textiles, cotton and rayon and woollen mixtures, will be available for export. The state of the world markets when this scheme is completed, some 5 years hence, is, however, a matter for conjecture.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Outlook Indicates Larger Sales in World Markets for Nickel

By JOHN M. GRANT

AN EXPANDING demand for nickel has been apparent in the past few months and deliveries in the fourth quarter of 1946 were substantially above the corresponding period of 1945. World deliveries of Canadian nickel in all forms for the year just ended will compare favorably with those of the previous 12 months, despite reconversion conditions and labor difficulties, Robert C. Stanley, Chairman and President of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, states in a year-end review. In line with improvement noted in the general industrial situation, he continued, nickel operations have increased appreciably during the last half of the year. Production of nickel by International Nickel has recently risen considerably from the levels prevailing earlier in 1946. Operations are now running at about 75% capacity, which rate closely approximates that prevailing during 1937. Mr. Stanley points out that on November 25 the company's United States subsidiary increased the prices in that country for nickel, bringing them into line with those prevailing in the world market. Canadian and United Kingdom prices remain unchanged. Price increases are necessary, he adds, in order partially to offset substantial cost increases during recent years in the operations of mining, smelting and refining of nickel at the company's plants.

The steel industry continued to be the largest consumer of nickel during the past year, according to Mr. Stanley. It is estimated also that over half of the nickel consumed by the steel industry in 1946 was used in the stainless steels. Inquiries for stainless steels from peace-time industry continued to expand and indications are that in 1946, despite interruptions in steel operations, stainless steel production will approximate that for 1945, when a new high record was established. Of the wrought stainless steels produced,

(*Continued on Page* 24)

SUPPOSE WE HAD NO IMPORTS

Well, it wouldn't come to this . . .

BUT... CONSIDER

a wardrobe without cotton . . . a breakfast table without tea, coffee, or citrus fruit juice . . . a long walk to work in a country without enough gas for cars and buses . . . and then, perhaps, no job when you did get there. And that is just a *bare* beginning.

For nearly all the things mined, manufactured or grown in Canada contain, or are produced with the help of, some imported article. From diamond drills to insecticides, from sole leather to perfumes, we must use things that other countries produce.

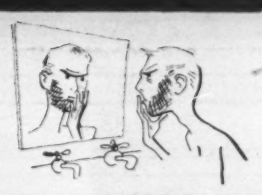
To get these things from people in other countries, we must trade our goods for theirs. And the more we trade, the better off we are, the higher our standard of living. In fact, over one-third of our national pay envelope comes from foreign trade—and work that is equal to three jobs in eight.

So no matter what you help to produce or what service you perform—do a good job. What you do, or help to produce should add to Canada's good reputation so that our customers abroad will continue to buy from us for years to come.

The Foreign Trade Service of your Department of Trade and Commerce is helping our importers to obtain the things we need from other countries —and our exporters to sell Canadian goods abroad. Trade Commissioners are located in 35 countries, and an experienced export and import staff at head office collects up-to-date information on foreign markets and sources of supply.

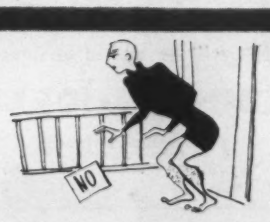
35 CENTS OF EVERY $1.00 YOU GET . . . COMES FROM CANADA'S TRADE ABROAD

1 You start the day. No shirts! Cotton and linen are imported. Maybe you'd wear just a turtle-neck sweater, for Canada hasn't enough domestic wool to give everybody a suit!



2 Shaving would present problems with not enough soap—or razor blades. We depend on imported vegetable oils, steel and other commodities to make our soap and razor blades.

3 Aw heck—let's have breakfast anyway. But what's this? No coffee? No tea? No orange juice? Breakfast doesn't look the same as it used to—or taste as good.



4 Then—probably no newspaper! For even Canada, great paper producer that she is, is dependent to a very large extent on other nations for essential chemicals used in paper making.

5 No gas or oil for your car—in fact, no car at all, unless we could find substitutes for materials now imported. And of course the buses wouldn't be running!

6 When you got to work you might find yourself one of the many Canadians out of a job . . . for lack of imported materials used in the manufacture of your own product.

7 What! No sheets—no pillow slips! One can't even go to bed in comfort and forget it all in a country without imports.

8 "What's the use—might as well end it all." But a man can't even hang himself decently without a rope! And it takes fibres, imported from abroad, to make our ropes!

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OTTAWA, CANADA

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5

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND NO. 240

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January 1947 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST day of FEBRUARY 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st December 1946. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
S. M. WEDD,
General Manager.
Toronto, 13th December 1946.

Penmans Limited
DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of January, 1947.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent, (1½ %), payable on the 1st day of February to Shareholders of record of the 2nd day of January, 1947.

On the Common Stock seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of February to Shareholders of record of the 15th day of January, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

Montreal, December 16, 1946. C. B. ROBINSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

E.C.S., Melville, Sask.—If B.R.X. (1935) CONSOLIDATED MINES is to continue the extensive depth development program it has in hand additional finances have to be raised. To do this the authorized capital must be increased from 5,000,000 shares as they are all issued. By this time shareholders undoubtedly have approved raising the capital to 6,000,000 shares and the sale of such additional shares at 10 cents each. I understand the interests who in 1945 provided the treasury with funds are prepared to place another $100,000 there, which with the cash still on hand will make available a total of $145,000. It is estimated this amount is sufficient to complete the shaft to 800 feet and lateral work on the 650 and 800-foot horizons, as well as move the mill from the northern end of the property to the present workings. After this company officials believe the mine will be able to finance itself out of production.

H.J.R., Detroit, Mich.—It has been decided by directors of UPPER CANADA MINES to defer dividend action at the present time until the labor situation and other aspects of production become clearer. So far this year a dividend of 2½ cents per share has been paid as compared with five cents in 1945. The company's financial position is excellent, despite extensive expenditures in recent months in preparing for greater production, and cash and quick assets amount to approximately $1,150,000. Officials believe the soundest policy is that of conserving assets until the outlook is clarified. Minewise the situation is highly satisfactory. Development is reported putting more than one ton of ore in sight for every ton mined and numerous new ore indications are being located by the systematic program of lateral diamond drilling. Expectations are that development will prove sizable orebodies paralleling those originally opened up. In addition there are some interesting chances beyond the present mine workings, which will be tested when possible. The new hoist is now being installed at No. 2 shaft and the new compressor is expected to be ready for operation early in February. With this equipment production operations can be carried to a depth of 3,000 feet and will place the company in position to expand output when the labor and supply situations improve.

W. C. H., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—The directors of HASAGA GOLD MINES, in the Red Lake area, recently decided to suspend milling operations for the present and concentrate activities upon completion of development of the new deep orebody. I understand the decision was influenced by the return to parity of the Canadian dollar, together with other difficulties common to the mining industry at this time. It is possible that the mill will resume next spring, but there is no definite word as to this as yet. Crosscutting has commenced on the three new levels established at depths of 1,800, 2,000 and 2,200 feet and approximately 700 feet of crosscutting will be necessary to reach the new deep orebody outlined in diamond drilling below the 1,650-foot level. Hence, it will be some months before ore news can be looked for from these new horizons. A large expansion program is also in hand for the improvement of operating facilities. The present mill at Hasaga, capable of handling 350 tons daily, is located about a mile from the mine and the possibility exists that the company may decide to erect a new and larger mill at the shaft site.

J.F.D., Napanee, Ont. — Yes, JEROME GOLD MINES is a former gold producer located in the Opeepeesway Lake area, Sudbury division, and is controlled by Mining Corporation of Canada. The property was closed down in June, 1945 because of the labor shortage and last spring officials stated it was proposed to reopen the property when sufficient men were available to permit normal development, mining and milling. While the mill was operating production was valued at $2,195,651 from 335,260 tons of ore, with reserves of 344,000 tons, grading 0.19 oz. gold per ton at the time the mill was closed down. I understand some new ore was disclosed and extensions made to known orebodies in underground development work and surface diamond drilling in the six months previous. Nothing of major importance however, was reported. The property has been opened on six levels to 1,100 feet. At the end of 1945 the company had $20,037 cash, $2,290 in bills receivable, along with stores and prepaid charges of $79,116. Accounts payable were $359 and loans were $484,248. Finances were provided 60% by Mining Corporation and 40% by Hollinger Consolidated.

T.A.M., Welland, Ont. — An offering of 200,000 treasury shares at 15 cents per share is being made to shareholders of FONTANA MINES (1945) LTD. for the purpose of improving the company's financial position and provide for the program of work recommended by Dr. S. E. Malouf, resident manager. After giving effect to this offering there will remain 978,403 shares in the treasury of the company. I under-

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks	1. FAVORABLE
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments	2. NEUTRAL or
GROUP "C"—Speculations	3. UNATTRACTIVE

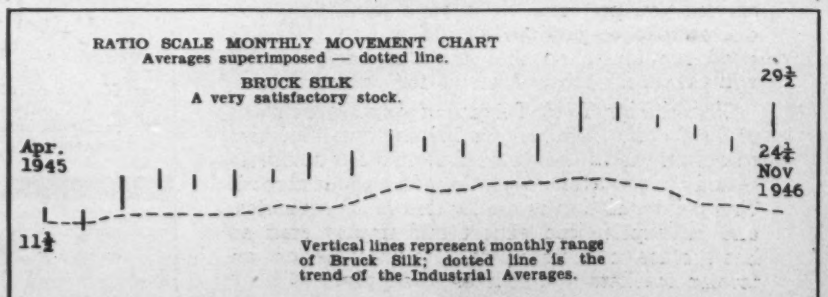
A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

Bruck Silk Mills, Limited

PRICE 30 Nov. 46	—$29.25		Averages		Bruck	
YIELD	— 3.4%	Last 1 month	Down	.3%	Up	30.0%
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 129	Last 12 months	Up	3.6%	Up	53.9%
GROUP	— "B"	1942-1946 range	Up	160.0%	Up	561.1%
FACTORS	—Neutral-Plus	1946 decline	Down	19.6%	See note.	

RATIO SCALE MONTHLY MOVEMENT CHART
Averages superimposed — dotted line.



Vertical lines represent monthly range of Bruck Silk; dotted line is the trend of the Industrial Averages.

SUMMARY:—The smaller scale that is used to portray the movements of Bruck Silk is necessary because of its wide range during the past year or so.

Our last analysis of this company was in August when it was stated that readers doubtless were carrying it in their portfolios of common stocks. Since that time there has been an increase of about 20% in the price of the shares and the dividend has been increased. The increase in price has been accomplished at a time when the general run of stocks have declined. See above.

A study of the Relative Velocity of these shares indicates that they will continue to give a good account of themselves when the Averages again turn upwards. The Investment Index has again risen giving assurance to a continuation of the current dividend, at least.

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stand 60,000 shares have already been underwritten by certain shareholders. Dr. Malouf recommends that surface work along the Fontana shear be continued and that a further program of diamond drilling be initiated to test and explore the indications obtained from the work to date. Since the company was incorporated in the summer of 1945 to take over the property of Fontana Gold Mines over $105,000 has been paid into the company. The Bunkhouse vein is the most persistent ore structure developed to date, having been exposed on surface for approximately 620 feet with an average width of 23 inches. Drill data at an average depth of 160 feet indicates the vein to be present for over a length of 1,600 feet. Channel sampling for a length of 362 feet at short intervals averaged $11.38 per ton over a width of 20 inches. Other veins have been exposed for shorter distances.

S.E.C., Saint John, N.B.—Profits of NATIONAL GROCERS CO., LTD., in the current fiscal year are running ahead of last year and net for the 12 months ending March 31, 1947, barring unpredictable events, will be better than the fiscal year ended March 31 last, when retained net profits totalled $676,280, equal, after preferred dividends to $1.56 a share on the common. Volume of business is substantially above last year and the general food situation except in a few lines, is improved. In line with the trend, operating costs are higher, but the increase in sales is more offsetting this factor.

N.B.F., Thedford Mines, Que.—Assets of ELDERIDGE GOLD MINES are being acquired by Elder Gold Mines on an exchange basis of one share of the latter for eight of the former. Properties of the two companies adjoin in Beauchastel township, Quebec. The Elderidge property comprises 1,080 acres and from October, 1945, when diamond drilling commenced, to July, 1946, when all operations were suspended, 52 drill holes, a total of 20,999 feet, were completed. According to A. H. Honsberger, manager, the most important ore bearing structure so far tested appears to follow a general zone of fracturing in a northeast direction. All of the latter drilling was concentrated on this zone, which was traced for 1,200 feet. The best intersection was $13.65 across a core length of 5.2 feet. Mr. Honsberger states that considerable further drilling will be necessary before any definite ore sections can be said to be indicated, although results so far obtained are definitely encouraging.

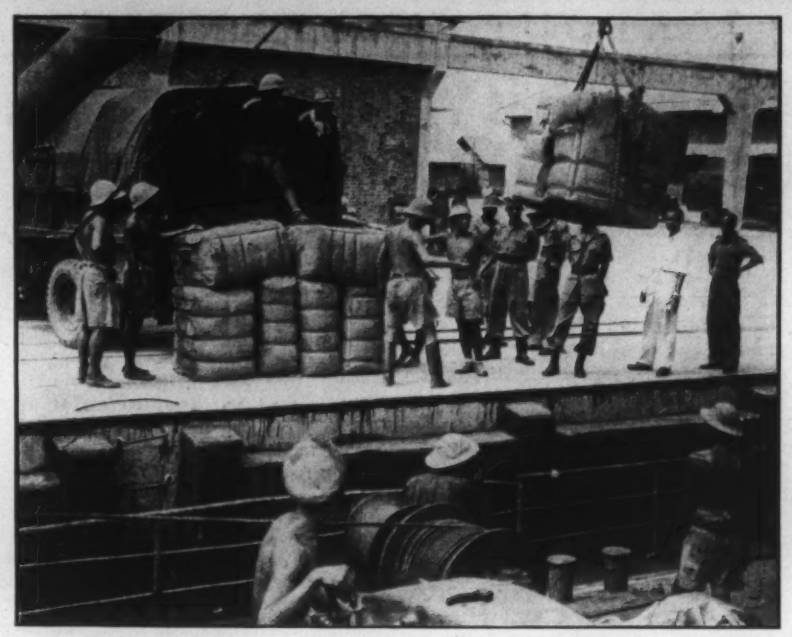
W.E.B., Souris, P.E.I.—A diamond drilling program is proceeding on the CENTREMAQUE GOLD MINES property, which adjoins East Sullivan Mines on the west, in Bourlamaque township, Quebec. I understand that holes No. 32-A and 33-A were completed recently at respective depths of 853 and 700 feet. No. 32-A explored a wide band of lavas, adjacent to feldspar porphyry in the north-central part of the property. Conditions disclosed are said to warrant detailed work on this structure, which carried low gold and copper values. No. 33-A was completed in the extension of the East Sullivan ore zone. It complements, at a higher horizon, No. 31-A which returned a two-foot section assaying 1.88 per cent copper and $1.42 gold, and is taken to indicate that work is either on top of or at one end of ore values. To test this theory No. 34-A is drilling to determine conditions several hundred feet deeper. The situation at this point is said to be very similar to that obtaining on the adjoining East Sullivan and is considered to offer good possibilities for copper-gold deposition.

D.R.K., St. Stephen, N.B.—A three-compartment shaft is being sunk at GOLDVUE MINES, in Duverny township, northwestern Quebec, to a depth of 525 feet, with three levels to be established at 200, 350 and 500 feet. It is expected the shaft will be completed late in January and lateral work will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible. Visible gold is reported to have been encountered in cutting the second level station at 350 feet and had previously been found at a depth of 190 feet. Not more than 100 feet of crosscutting is regarded as likely before the indicated ore zone will be reached. As far as I am aware no ore estimate has been made and the intention from the shaft sinking is to determine average grade and calculate tonnage by bulk sampling. I understand that the present funds in the company's treasury, along with proceeds from stock under option, should be sufficient for the initial lateral program.

G.L.C., Vancouver, B.C.—Sales of DOMINION TAR & CHEMICAL CO., LTD., have been well maintained and there are indications that profits for 1946 should show a satisfactory increase over those of the preceding year, states A. O. Ponder, president. The company recently signed an agreement with the Saskatchewan Government under which a salt plant will be erected at, or near, the town of Unity, Sask. Drilling of production wells will commence immediately, and the erection of the plant will begin in the spring of 1947, as construction materials and equipment become available. The fibre conduit plant at Cornwall is now practically completed and will soon be in full operation. A market for the output of the enlarged plant is assured for several years to come. Operations by the various units of this new plant, while not yet at full capacity, have been entirely satisfactory.

W. H. B., Oshawa, Ont.—I fail to find any mention of activity for a long time on the part of BUSH LAKE GOLD MINES, in fact have no record of the present address of the company's headquarters. A gold prospect, 12 unpatented claims, was held on the south shore of Bush Lake, Walters township, Thunder Bay mining division. I understand considerable surface exploration was carried out and some eight years ago diamond drilling was proposed, which work apparently never was started.

W.G.M., Wallaceburg, Ont. — A three-compartment shaft has been put down to a depth of 390 feet at the NEW BIDLAMAQUE GOLD MINES property, in Bourlamaque township, northwestern Quebec, and three levels established. Underground crosscutting and drifting, along with diamond drilling however, failed to give results comparable to those indicated in surface drilling. As a consequence the company has recently been engaged in some deep diamond drilling, to test the main vein (No. 1) at horizons varying from 850 to 950 feet vertically and four holes have been completed. Assay results from three of these holes have been received. The best intersection was in Hole 103 which over a core length of seven feet ran $12.60 in gold and 0.37% copper. This included a 2.5 foot width which assayed $31.50 in gold.



Arrival in Bangkok of a consignment of cloth totalling 20,000 yards sent by Britain to Siamese farmers in part payment for rice produced.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Immediate Outlook Favorable

BY HARUSPEX

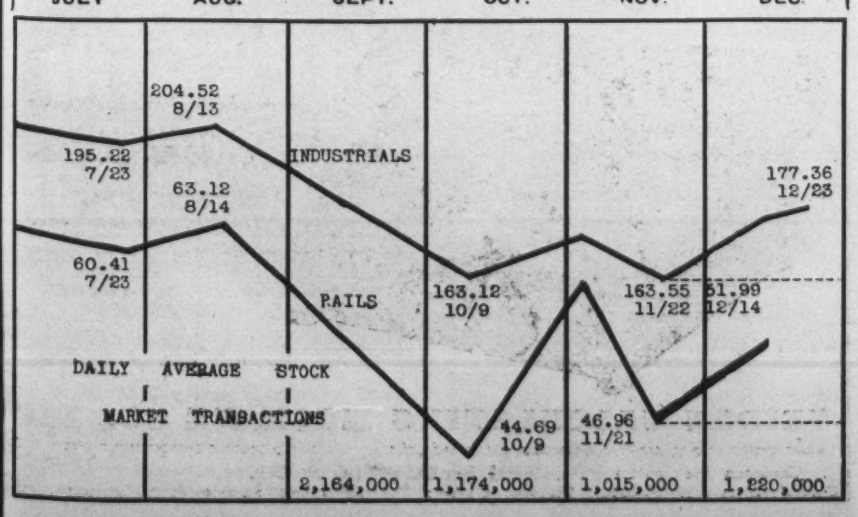
THE LONG-TERM NEW YORK STOCK MARKET TREND: While the decline of the past several months has gone some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached.

THE SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: The May-October decline carried stock prices below the current level of business and earnings. Accordingly, a base for intermediate recovery has been established out of which the current advance is progressing with indications of further rise as yet ahead.

As previously discussed in these Forecasts, there have been various developments in recent months that, on balance, seem to fall on the favorable side of the economic ledger, implying intermediate recovery in the stock market. This recovery has been slowly progressing since around mid-October, with recent emergence into new high ground. Tax sales in early 1947 could temporarily slow the movement down, but, barring major strikes, the more immediate business background is favorable, suggesting further variable intermediate advance before the first quarter has elapsed. The recovery limit, from a technical approach, could easily be around the 185-190 level of the Dow-Jones Industrial Average—possibly higher.

Looking to 1947 as a whole, there are various problems to be worked out, of which labor relations, investors, price readjustments, and the shift over from a soft to a hard goods economy are among the major factors. Thus, despite the favorable intermediate outlook, as expressed above, we believe it too early to adopt a primarily bullish attitude towards the market.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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ABOUT INSURANCE

Importance of Work of Life Agents in Distribution of Protection

By GEORGE GILBERT

There can be no question that the greater the amount of life insurance owned by the people generally throughout the country, the greater will be their protection against the hazards of insecurity and the greater will be their preference for the voluntary instead of the compulsory insurance system.

Thus a wider and wider distribution of voluntary insurance will further strengthen this bulwark of our present system of free competitive enterprise against more government intervention in business generally, and the insurance business in particular. The insurance agents' part in this distribution is an essential and indispensable one.

IN REVIEWING the figures which reveal the vast extent of the structure of life insurance protection which has been built up in this country under the private enterprise competitive system, and which has become one of the main bulwarks of our existing social order, there is often a tendency to overlook the essential part played by the persons who perform the selling and service work which has brought the institution of life insurance to its present magnitude—the agents.

Of course private competitive insurance differs from social insurance in that it is voluntary and flexible, providing personal treatment to meet the individual's own particular needs for protection, while social insurance is compulsory and inflexible, so far as the individual is concerned; it aims to furnish a minimum scale of protection which will forestall dependency among the people as a whole.

There is a difference also between private insurance and social insurance in their marketing processes. Social insurance is distributed by setting up and operating the machinery necessary to ensure compliance with the compulsory legal provisions of the plan. Little individual service is rendered to the insured, since neither the benefits nor the contributions are flexible.

Private insurance, on the other hand, is distributed on an entirely different basis. This type of insurance protection must meet the definite needs and desires of the prospective policyholder as otherwise he will not want it. Since individual protection requirements are not uniform, private insurance must be flexible and be provided on an individual basis.

Accordingly, as private insurance is voluntary and insurance needs are variable, there must be planning and servicing. Individual contact with prospects must be effected, in order to convince them of their need of the protection, and to bring to their attention the insurance plan or plans available for the purpose. These contacts must be sought, because people generally do not come into an insurance office to buy a policy, as they mostly regard the immediate benefits of insurance as of an intangible nature, and so the demands for them must be largely developed by personal education.

Experience shows that even after the need of the protection has been recognized, it is often by no means a simple matter to settle on an insurance plan that meets the prospect's requirements. Account must be taken of the individual's family responsibilities, his age and that of his dependents, if any; also his desires with respect to any particular type of policy, method of premium payments, and his financial situation. There may be, too, complicated questions as to optional modes of settlement, clean-up funds, mortgage indebtedness, and other problems, especially if life insurance constitutes the major part or whole of a man's estate.

After Policy is Sold

If the application secured by the agent is accepted by the company, the next step by the agent consists of delivering the policy and collecting the first premium or any part of it not already paid. After the insurance becomes effective, the problem of the agent becomes one of servicing the policyholder over the years by systematic follow-ups so as to prevent lapse, and to effect such changes in the protection program as altered circumstances may make necessary from time to time. If premiums have to be discontinued by the insured, it is part of the agent's work to be ready to assist him in selecting the most suitable non-forfeiture option.

Another valuable and much appreciated service performed by the professionally trained agents who now comprise the bulk of the life insurance companies' representatives throughout the country is in connection with the proper handling of the claim when the policy matures either by death or at the end of the endowment period. In case of a death claim, they assist the beneficiary in having the necessary claim papers completed and returned to the company without delay, so that those entitled to the policy benefits will receive them promptly. In case of a maturing endowment policy, they consult with the insured and give advice as to what they consider in the light of their knowledge and experience would be the most advantageous use that could be made of the policy proceeds.

It is generally recognized that, from a social security standpoint, as wide a distribution of life insurance as possible should be effected. There is no doubt that a society well protected against the hazards of insecurity is likely to be a relatively stable one. Accordingly, the long, sound and successful record of private competitive life insurance in this country must justly be a source of considerable satisfaction.

No Insurance Monopoly

Life insurance has provided millions of insured in Canada with substantial national stakes of their own creation, which unquestionably increases their confidence in the free enterprise, non-monopolistic system of doing business. There is nothing remotely resembling a monopoly in life insurance. It is now becoming realized that government monopolies can be as injurious to the public interest as private monopolies.

To the extent that the present voluntary system of insurance spreads its service throughout the country and meets the requirements of the people for protection will the demand for the establishment of compulsory government social insurance schemes be lessened. And the success achieved in thus spreading the protection of voluntary insurance will largely depend upon the work of the agents in the field, with the full support of the head office personnel.

A great deal has been accomplished in recent years in raising the standard of qualification required of those entrusted with the selling and servicing of life insurance in this country, with the result that the vocation of life underwriting has been placed on somewhat the same plane as that of the learned professions and offers similar attractions to those seeking a career for themselves.

This has produced material benefits not only for the business but for the public as well. When policies are written by properly qualified underwriters, they are well adapted to meet the particular needs of the individual for protection to the greatest possible extent in view of the financial resources he has available for the purpose. He is not loaded up with insurance he is unable to carry for any length of time. As a consequence, policies thus sold stay sold, and the holders continue to enjoy the protection, instead of having to lapse their insurance and then join the ranks of the disappointed and dissatisfied.

Already the work of these well-qualified underwriters has brought highly beneficial results, as is evidenced by the substantial reduction in the life insurance lapse rate in this country in recent years.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I have been informed that Lloyd's of London will insure virtually any risk. Is this concern licensed here, and, if so, can you tell me where the head office in this country is located, and the name of its manager or chief agent in Canada?

—P. L. C., Owen Sound, Ont.

Underwriters at Lloyd's, London, Eng., will insure almost any risk if the rate of premium is satisfactory, as they are in business to transact every kind of insurance, although most of them do not take on any life insurance risks. The non-marine underwriters at Lloyd's are regularly licensed in Ontario and other Provinces to transact every class of insurance except life insurance. The chief agent and attorney of Lloyd's non-marine underwriters in Canada is R. C. Stevenson, C.A., 437 St. James St. West, Montreal, Que.

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Editor, About Insurance:

Kindly advise me about investing my money in a policy of life insurance with the "Mutual Benefit Association," or the "Empire Home Benefit Association." The premiums are much smaller than other insurance companies charge. Is the insurance sound?

—F.I.K., Victoria, B.C.

In taking out a life insurance policy, it pays to deal only with regularly licensed life insurance institutions which have a deposit with the Government for the protection of policyholders. In that event, if there is a claim to collect, payment can be enforced in the local courts if necessary. While the premium charge for such insurance may be higher in the first place, it is actually cheaper in the long run, and you also avoid loss and disappointment in the settlement of a claim under the policy. As the two concerns you refer to do not come within this class of insurance institutions, I would advise against insuring with either of them.

Professor Einstein and seven other leading scientists at a recent luncheon given by Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists at Princeton, N. J. An appeal was made for public subscription of $1,000,000 for a nation-wide educational campaign on atomic energy's social implications.

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Louisburg's Teamwork Eases Reconversion

By JOHN W. McKINLEY

The spirit of Louisburg, N.S., in meeting the problems of reconverting her industries from war to peace is worthy of study by other Canadian communities. Not content merely to send a lobby to Ottawa for more contracts, this Maritime port organized a Citizens' Committee, produced ideas, and then went into action. Now, among other things, a million dollar fish processing and cold storage plant is planned, oil companies are seeking sites for fueling stations for ships, land values are going up, provision of a drydock is sought, and the town's water supply is to be modernized. Louisburg has her eye on the increasing tourist trade too.

HAVING assured herself of a place in the industrial sun, determined to become the premier fishing port of the Maritimes, the outstanding tourist attraction of Cape Breton, and with the satisfaction of knowing that the grim spectre of unemployment will be banished from the community within a few short months, historic and storied Louisburg is setting the pace in the Maritime Provinces.

Behind the news of a million dollar expansion of the fishing industry, soaring land values, and other developments coming in the wake of the major enterprise, lies a story of men of vision who realized that they must have something better than mere suggestions of handouts if they wanted assistance from Government.

Interwoven in the background of events lies also the thought of war workers, who in 1944 realized that this wartime prosperity was not going to last forever, of merchants and other classes who figured along similar lines, and above all the realization that only team work, plus a cold hard-headed business proposition, practical in all its details was needed in order to pay off.

People in various walks of life were starting to think in terms of postwar planning, back in the early days of 1944, but it was left to a meeting of Marine Workers, held on a hot, sultry summer's evening, to crystallize these thoughts into action and to start the ball rolling.

During a free, frank discussion on postwar planning, it was brought out that what was needed most, was a united community standing behind a broad, practical program of industrial development. These were the ideas, which crystallized into action, saw a union-sponsored meeting held at a later date, attended by members of the town council, Board of Trade and other organizations. From this meeting a citizens' committee was organized, and the Louisburg Development Company was to become an up-and-coming organization, not only talking big things, but accomplishing things in a big way.

Meeting followed meeting. Ideas were brought forth by the men of labor, the business and professional men, and from town hall itself. These were all carefully considered. No proposition was too small or too big to be worthy of consideration. From this mass of ideas there was formulated a program, which backed up by strong aggressive action, and a display of teamwork seldom before seen at a Maritime community, was to bring results.

Mr. H. B. McKinnon, Canadian delegate to the International Conference on Trade and Employment in London chats to Prime Minister of Patiala at a reception given at India House.

There were delegations to the provincial capital, and others to Ottawa. And then in 1945 came the peace. War work suddenly ended. The prosperity which had lasted throughout the years of war was at an end, and Louisburg in common with thousands of other communities was faced with reconversion.

Delegations from all over the Dominion were invading Ottawa. Something had to be done pending reconversion. In most cases what amounted to a matter of "hand outs" was sought.

Ottawa was caught not quite prepared for the end of hostilities, the sudden clamor for a continuation of operations of war plants and what not, in order to keep things moving during the reconversion period. Delegations came by the dozens, receiving sympathetic hearings, but little hope for immediate remedies for their problems. In most cases, the requests were that war contracts be continued, that Government monies be continued to be spent, in an effort to keep the war workers of Canada in continued employment.

"Give us a chance to get over this reconversion period," was the popular plea being made in Ottawa in those days. Day in and day out, it was the same story. Delegations representing business, labor and industry, the municipalities and other organizations, all wanting something done on their behalf.

Business Proposition

It was into this city of delegations that representatives of the Louisburg Town Council, Board of Trade, Marine Workers Union and other town organizations, went one day in September, 1945. There they took official Ottawa by surprise. Instead of seeking work from the Government, to keep their townsmen working, and thus stave off the inevitable, here was a delegation with a cold blooded business proposition.

The Marine Workers, for example, were not looking for a refit job on some ship of war, which for all the Naval authorities knew might never go to sea again. The entire delegation was not even thinking of anything in the terms of work connected with the late war. As far as they were concerned, war work had become just as much a part of history as had the war of 1914-18, or that in which the French and English fought in the early days of Cape Breton.

The program set forth by the Louisburg delegation called for assistance from the proper Governmental departments, for the development of Louisburg Harbor and transportation facilities generally. It called for a degree of cooperation in assisting the people of Canada's easternmost port to work out their own postwar industrial salvation. This cooperation was promised, and today, Louisburg, the town with a practical plan of action, is on the verge of banishing unemployment from its midst.

While other Canadian marine repair operators were still running around from this Government department to the other, and from one shipping company to another, L. H. Cann, general manager of a Louisburg Marine plant, principal wartime industry in that town, dropped off at Montreal, while returning home from that Ottawa trip. There he ordered eight or nine pieces of new machinery, including a modern brass foundry, required for reconversion to peace time needs.

Back in his office a month later, he told visiting representatives of the Maritime Marine Workers Federation, there checking up on employment conditions, that the war was over and the boom in ship repair work a thing of the past. If a naval ship repair job came along of its own accord that was one thing, but he would not go looking for it, so completely was he sold on the idea that Government could not be asked to spend the taxpayers money on work that was not considered necessary in the national interest. His one concern, along with the rest of the business men of Louisburg was that of reconversion.

Cooperation Made Jobs

Asked as to what was to become of the men who had been in his employ, he answered that they had already been taken care of. Some had gone to the local fish plant, others had got jobs on ships, while still others had been sent on a sub-contract which had been secured in Halifax. Through labor-management cooperation these men had been provided with employment, and as time went on, and the peace time business picked up it was the hope of all concerned that they would all be back working in the same industry together again.

This was the typical Louisburg spirit, and with it went the necessary team work to put the idea over. Today Louisburg is on the verge of calling for tenders for a million dollar fish processing and cold storage development. It is being financed by two private concerns, and the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

The harbor is being dredged at the site of the new plant, a railway spur has been run in, and other preliminary work done. At this writing, oil companies are seeking sites for fueling stations for ships which will engage in the fishing industry. Theatre owners are looking over the ground for possible new ventures. Land values have soared. Louisburg is looking ahead to the next few months, when instead of having 300 employed, there will be work for every person in the town who wants a job.

But the men of Louisburg are not going to lay back on their laurels. Already a town planning board has swung into action, consideration is being given to modernizing the town's water supply system, provision of a drydock is sought, together with a greatly improved railway transportation system. Either better service from the Sydney and Louisburg railway, or having the C.N.R. extended to that port is regarded as an absolute necessity.

Then there is the tourist business. Completion of a highway paving job on the Sydney-Louisburg road late in 1947 will provide modern highway transportation service. This will also be a great boon to motor tourists. Added attractions for the visitors are being planned, while the Board of Trade of the Town has decided on an advertising campaign, not only intended to boost the tourist business but also to advertise the attractions of the Port of Louisburg to the world.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

General Statement, 30th November, 1946

ASSETS

Notes of and deposits with Bank of Canada	$ 164,618,647.54
Other Cash and Bank Balances	154,072,826.63
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	66,905,144.83
Government and other Public Securities	1,098,880,239.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	65,269,639.64
Call and Short Loans fully secured	59,995,668.76
	$1,609,742,166.40
Commercial Loans in Canada	309,803,314.50
Loans to Provincial Governments	1,008,853.91
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts	5,199,042.39
Commercial Loans—Foreign	105,064,911.28
Bank Premises	10,455,268.21
Liabilities of Customers under Acceptances and Letters of Credit	84,246,045.11
Other Assets	6,454,714.77
Total Assets	$2,131,974,316.57

LIABILITIES

Notes in Circulation	$ 5,679,439.63
Deposits	1,963,103,951.92
Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding	84,246,045.11
Other Liabilities	1,722,950.69
Capital	35,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	40,000,000.00
Dividends due Shareholders	754,515.14
Balance of Profit as per Profit and Loss Account	1,467,414.08
Total Liabilities	$2,131,974,316.57

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profits for the year ended November 30, 1946, before Dominion Government taxes, but after contributions to Staff Pension Fund, and after appropriations to Contingency Reserves, out of which Reserves provision for all bad and doubtful debts has been made		$6,906,386.52
Less provision for Dominion Government taxes	$2,055,000.00	
Less appropriation for Bank Premises	830,491.01	
		2,885,491.01
		$4,020,895.51
Dividends: No. 234 at 8% per annum	$700,000.00	
No. 235 at 8% per annum	700,000.00	
No. 236 at 8% per annum	700,000.00	
No. 237 at 8% per annum	700,000.00	
		2,800,000.00
Amount carried forward		$1,220,895.51
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, November 30, 1945		5,246,518.57
		$6,467,414.08
Transferred to Reserve Fund		5,000,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, November 30, 1946		$1,467,414.08

SYDNEY G. DOBSON, President

JAMES MUIR, General Manager

Company Reports

Royal Bank of Canada

TOTAL assets of the Royal Bank of Canada, which last year topped the $2,000,000,000 mark for the first time have again increased the new record level of $2,131,974,000. Deposits by the public, excluding Dominion and Provincial Government deposits, are substantially higher, having increased more than $171,000,000.

The upward trend in commercial loans and discounts in Canada, noted in last year's report, has continued, the increase under this heading amounting to $25,000,000. This figure, however, does not accurately reflect the substantial increase in strictly commercial loans made by the bank in the dominion during the period under review, because included in the figures of the previous balance sheet were substantial loans to borrowers for the purchase of Victory Bonds. This factor was of much less importance in 1946. Commercial loans by the bank's foreign branches, totalling $105,064,911 also show a substantial increase of $17,000,000.

Profits for the year after the usual contribution to the Pension Fund Society and appropriation for contingency reserves, amounted to $6,906,386. Of this amount $2,055,000 has been set aside for Dominion Government taxes and $830,491 for bank premises, leaving a net profit of $4,020,895. This figure compares with $3,098,847 the previous year.

PROFIT AND LOSS
Year ended November 30

	1946	1945
Profits	$ 6,906,386	$ 6,003,142
Less Taxes	2,855,000	2,175,000
Less Bank Premises	830,491	729,295
	$ 4,020,895	$ 3,098,847
Dividends	2,800,000	2,100,000
	$ 1,220,895	$ 998,847
Previous Balance	5,246,519	4,247,671
	$ 6,467,414	$ 5,246,518
To Reserve Fund	5,000,000	—
	$ 1,467,414	$ 5,246,518

Bank of Toronto

THE balance sheet of the Bank of Toronto for the year ending Nov. 30, 1946 shows a substantial increase in deposits from the public of $37,667,334, and these now exceed $300,000,000. Interest-bearing deposits at $209,061,065 increased $36,797,087, or over 21 per cent. Non-interest-bearing deposits at $94,525,915 increased $870,246. Government deposits decreased $29,329,245.

Liquid assets amount to $274,325,242, a decrease of $8,616,271, largely due to a drop in call loans of $5,298,855, and are equal to 79.03 per cent of all liabilities to the public. Total assets are the highest in the bank's history, having increased by $11,310,659 to reach $367,672,216.

Net profits amount to $1,194,458 after contributions to staff pension fund, depreciation of $112,577 on bank premises and equipment and federal taxes of $772,082, of which $4,972 is refundable.

This year, following the example of other banks, net profits are for the first time reported after deduction of the usual contribution to the pension fund. Comparison with 1945 figures is therefore as follows:

	1945	1946
Profits	$1,829,519.00	$2,079,119.03
Depreciation	92,604.33	112,577.32
Federal taxes	801,777.61	772,082.77
Net profits	$ 935,137.06	$1,194,458.94

After paying $720,000 in dividends, $474,458 was carried forward in profit and loss account, out of which account $2,000,000 was transferred to reserve fund. This now totals $14,000,000, and profit and loss account stands at $296,205.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 19)

the chromium-nickel types comprised more than two-thirds of the total. This was substantially higher than any peace-time year, and while the stainless steels are again being employed in quantity for consumer products, current broad interest points to increasing markets in the industrial equipment field. Consumption of nickel by the plating field attained a new high during 1946, the extent of the increase over pre-war years being over 50%.

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Among the outstanding developments in nickel coinage during the year, the International Nickel Company head states, were the substitution of pure nickel for silver coinage in India; the replacement of silver coinage by a cupro-nickel issue in the United Kingdom; the resumption by the United States of minting the pre-war five-cent piece containing one-quarter nickel and the resumption by Canada of the issuance of pure nickel five-cent pieces. Pure nickel, the review notes, is well suited for coinage because of its appearance, wearability, the difficulty counterfeiters find in working it, and the fact that it is magnetic and readily distinguishable from most other coins. The metal has been used for coinage purposes since 1850. Of the 139 coin-issuing governments for which statistics are available, over 100 have used nickel either in its pure state or as an alloy, as a part of their coinage systems at some time during their monetary history.

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It is pointed out by Mr. Stanley that many of the post-war development and research plans of International Nickel were put into effect last year. The company's development and research work has been greatly extended by former experienced personnel who had returned from government and military services, the employment of new metallurgical specialists and the establishment of new technical sections in Canada and the United States. Research work in solving steel alloy and metallurgical problems during the war is now proving of assistance in meeting reconversion problems. Announcement was recently made of the development of a new product Nickel Oxide sinter, to be offered for use in the manufacture of steels. This sinter is the result of intensive research during the past four years at International Nickel's laboratories and plants in Canada. A new plant for the production of the sinter is now being built at Copper Cliff. In concluding the year-end review Mr. Stanley states, "the development and research work of the past has not only created new applications, but also proved the commercial economies of nickel and nickel alloys. With industry more aware of the benefits of industrial economies than ever before, the outlook indicates expanding sales in the world markets for nickel."

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A net profit of $339,240, equivalent to 17 cents per share, is reported by Lake Shore Mines, for the three months ended September 30, the first quarter of its current fiscal year. The loss of the 10% exchange premium on gold is estimated to have cost the company profits of five cents per share. The net profit in the previous quarter was 15½ cents per share. In the three months under review the daily average treated by the mill was 783 tons compared with 906 and 993 per day for the June and April quarters respectively. Approximately half of the drop is attributed to the acute shortage of experienced workmen, excessive labor turnover and the disruptive influence of absenteeism. Costs advanced 50 cents per ton, but this was more than offset by the improvement in recovery of $1.32 per ton. The shortage of experienced labor was reflected in a failure to carry out development work on the scale anticipated.

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The review by the Canadian Metal Mining Association on the present position of the industry also pointed out that gold mines in particular had been hard hit by the return of the Canadian dollar to par with the U.S. dollar — a circumstance which knocked several dollars an ounce off the receiving price of gold. Other minerals selling in a world market had also been affected. The result of this development has been the loss to Canada, probably for all time, of millions of dollars worth of ore. Mines which formerly were mining low-grade as well as high-grade ore have been forced to choose between the mining of only the best ore, or of suspending operations altogether. "All this is bound to have serious repercussions on the economy of the country in the future; and any measures taken now to alleviate the situation will surely prove of great benefit to all Canadians in years to come," Mr. McCrea pointed out, and concluded that "for this reason, the mining industry welcomes the obvious interest of the government in its problems as exemplified by formation of the Cabinet Committee. The Cabinet Committee of the Dominion government recently formed to study problems of the important industry consists of the Finance Minister, Reconstruction Minister and Minister of Mines and Resources.

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The fact that the Canadian mining industry, which is essential to the economic health of the country, is facing all the problems confronting business in general today plus a number of hazards peculiar to the industry, is stressed in a recent statement by J. G. McCrea, of Toronto, president of the Canadian Metal Mining Association, which is composed of gold and base metal mining operators throughout the Dominion. "At a time when Canada's second largest primary industry should be leading us into a period of postwar prosperity, it is being pushed toward stagnation by circumstances revolving around labor shortages and the high costs of materials coupled with controlled metal prices in Canada and high taxation," the statement said. Present indications are that production for 1946 will be lower than in the pre-war period, and considerably less than in 1941. Because of circumstances beyond its control the industry is not able to make its full contribution to the economic well-being of the country.

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